BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826. [NUMBER 1746.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the GENERAL SALE of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Wednesday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence a noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
6th February 1826.

Public Advertisement.

THE COURT of PETTY SESSIONS, with the Sanction of Government, having deemed it expedient to change the course of that part of the Parell Road leading to Sion, through Parell Government House premises, and having united the Parell and Sion Roads by making a new Road called the "*Junction Road*," which leads from the Mahim Road opposite to Parell House Western Gateway, and unites with the Sion Road near the Parell House Northern Gateway,—This is therefore to give notice, that agreeably to Article 27th of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation III. of 1812, the old Road has been changed accordingly, and all Carriages, Carts, Hackries &c. of every description, and all persons, are hereby prohibited passing and repassing through the Parell House premises as heretofore.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
W. FENWICK,
Clerk.

Bombay, January 27th 1826.

ક્રુગારી•જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ક્રોરટ•પીટીશેશંન•વાલા•શરકારનાં કુકમથી•ઠરાવ•કીધોછે•જે•પરેલવાલાં•શા રકારનાં•યેકેર•કુપરથી•શીમ•જવા•શાકુ• રશતો•કુતો•તે•બદલેઆોછે•અને•તે•પરેલ નાં•તથા•શીમનાં•રશતાને•શાકુ•બીજો• નવો•એક•રશતો•બાંધીને•મેલવેઆોછે•તે• રશતાનુ•નામ(જંકશંન•રોડ)છે•તે•શ્રી•મા કીમનાં•રશતાથીતે•પરેલવાલાં•શરકારનાં યેકેરનાં•આઠમનાં•દરવાજાની•શીમબેછે• તથા•શીમનાં•રશતાને•પરેલવાલાં•શરકા રનાં•યેકેરને•કુતર•દશાનાં•દરવાજા•આગા લથી•મેલવેઆોછે—તે•શાકુ•શરવે•લોકોને• ખબર•આપીએચજે•શંને ૧૮૧૨ નાં•કાએ દા ૩ ની•કલમ ૨૭ નાં•બર•કુકમ•એ•જુ નો•રશતો•બદલેઆોછે•તે•શાકુ•શરવે•ગા ડીઆો•તથા•ગાડાંઆો•તથા•ઘેકલાઆો•તથા એ•વગરે•કુલ•બધાં•બારકશો•તથા•શરવે માંણશોને•આગાલનાં•આકક•આવવા•જવા શાકુ•મનાઆ•કીધીછે—તારીખ ૨૭ મી•જા નીવારી ૧૮૨૬ *

કોરટ•પીટીશેશંનનાં•કુકમથી

વીલીઅમ•ફ્રેનવીક

કલારક

શ્રી

ધીવકી મજીરખેચર

શ્રી ગ્રેઉંકીલેડજ પચાંધી ઇર

ચરચે કમપરન ઇરીફે પછે

ઇરચરચે ચમપરન

નીતાં રસ્તા છેતા

યા ઇર

ળચે ય છીપચે રસ્યાપ્રમીનો બે ઇમ મય દમ રસ્તા પ્રધોય મે રીપ્ર પછે લાચે મપ (ર્યાંપ્રજીય મેડ) તો શ્રી મગીમચે રસ્યાપર મને ઇરળચે ઇરપ્રરચે ચમચે ઇશ્રેમ ઇરપચ્યાચે ઇયેર પછે ધાપી. વે.ંીઇરચ. રસ્તા. ઇરળચે ઇરપ્રરચે ચમચે ઉનરછીશાચે ઇરપચ્યા મપર મીળાપ્ર પછે ત્યા પ્રમીનો ઇર્પમેપ્રંછ કેઘર્ ઉેતો જે ઇય ૧૮૧૨ પ્રથમ ૩ મફમ ૨૭ ચે ક્રમચ પ્રચપે ઊેપ્રરપ્તા ઘઇ ફ્રપ્ર પછે ત્યાપ્રમીનો ઇર્પ ગાડી ય ગાડ્યાં ય રેમફે વગેરે ઇર્પ ઘર મજે ય ઇર્પ મપછે ઇછીપ્યા પ્ર મપે ઉેપ્યા મપ્યાચી મમઈ મે ક્રુ ક્રછે

ધીહીરોછચે ક્રમચપ
મચ ઉીઈફંપ્ર મ્રેચઉીઈપ્ર
મપ્રમ

ઊંઘઈ તા ૨૭ મચી
પની ઇય ૧૮૨૬

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 13th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Effects of two Officers deceased, consisting of a Saddle Horse, a Double Barrelled Gun by William Smith, Tents, Wearing Apparel, and various other articles.

ALSO,

The property of a Gentleman going to England, Madeira Wine, Plate, Plated Ware, Tables, Chairs, and Richardson's Persian Dictionary &c.

At 12 o'cloik, a Bengal Built Buggy, with Horse and Harness complete, and some Saddle Horses, likewise an English Mare belonging to the late Mr. Dent.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY next at 12 o'clock,

A SHIGRAMPOE with HORSE and HARNESS complete.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

A BUNGALOW,

ON the Esplanade, between the Apollo and Church Gates, to be Sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 13th instant (instead of this day 11th as published in the last Gazette) at 3 o'clock afternoon, by Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's.

Bombay, 11th February 1826

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. ADAM SKINNER & CO.

A FEW Butts of superior Sherry, lately imported, at 600 Rupees per Butt.

Bombay, 11th February 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 13th Instant,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

A SPLENDID half ENGLISH MARE, the property of a Gentleman having no further occasion for her She has been broken in for and goes well in single Harness, and is an excellent saddle mare. A capital opportunity now offers for any gentleman in want of a breeding mare.

Meadows Street, 11th Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
On MONDAY next, the 13th Inst.
AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
The following valuable Horses, Carriages, &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving India, viz.

A PAIR OF FRESH
GREY ARAB
CARRIAGE HORSES,
LATELY BROKEN IN, EACH 6 YEARS OLD.
A GENTLEMAN'S
SADDLE HORSE,
6 YEARS OLD,
OF SUPERIOR ACTION, AND GREAT SPEED.
A
LADY'S HORSE,
5 YEARS OLD,
PERFECTLY QUIET,
AND
A LADY'S SADDLE AND BRIDLE COMPLETE.
AN ELEGANT
STANHOPE PHAETON,
WITH SHIFTING BODY, PATENT AXLETREES, AND BLACK HARNESS QUITE NEW,
A NEW
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
Fowling Piece,
BY
CANTELLO,
WITH 2000 CAPS.
A PAIR OF
DETONATING
PISTOLS,
WITH PATENT BREECHINGS.

Meadows Street, 11th Feb. 1826.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
RACE STAND,
AT BOMBAY,
ON THURSDAY the 16 h Instant,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,
THE
RACING STUD
OF
E. E. ELLIOT, ESQ.

THE Sale to commence at half past 4 o'clock P. M. The terms of which may be known by application to HIGGS and BRIGGS.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
NICHOLSON'S Beauties for the Flute, ... Rs. 70
A neat Hookah, complete..... „ 140
A Set of Tutanag Dish Covers containing 13..... „ 175
2 pair Plated Curry Dishes, per pair..... „ 150
A Sea Couch, with horse hair Mattrass..... „ 80
Brass Mounted Buggy Harness per set..... „ 1

Meadows Street, 11th Feb. 1826

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE OATMEAL,
IN TIN CANNISTERS,
JUST IMPORTED
PER BRIG
CATHERINE.
Meadows Street, 11th Feb 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
FINE BENGAL
TABLE CLOTHS,
SIZE

7	By 11 Feet.....each	Rs.	10
7	By 23 Do.....	"	26
Fine Bengal Towels per Dozen,		"	4
Best Ivory handled Knives and Forks in Oak Boxes per Set,....		"	45
Balanced Handled Ditto.....		"	55

Meadows Street, 11th Feb. 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 16th Instant, and two following days,
THE MODERN
Household Furniture &c.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
DAVID MALCOLM Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE IN NISBET'S LANE, BYCULLAH.
VIZ.

SILVER and Plated Ware, Elegant and Richly Cut Glass Ware, Blue Dinner Service, China Breakfast Set, Chandeliers, Argand and Vase Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Books, a stock of Wines, the quality of the first description: &c. &c.

And if not previously disposed of by private bargain, a full toned Grand Piano Forte, with spare strings, by Broadwood.

A neat Landaulet, a Handsome Barouchette and a pair of Horses with Harness, a Shigrampoe, very light, for one horse, and two Saddle Horses.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses (if not previously sold) will be put up at 1 o'clock on the first day's sale, and at 12 o'clock on the second day, the sale of the Wine and Beer will commence. Sale each day will begin at 11 o'clock.

The Property may be viewed from Monday next the 13th Instant. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, some Prime Salt Provisions, the produce of Deggah Farm, expressly commissioned.

Beef and Mutton Hams, ..	2	small kegs.
Hogs' Chops and Mutton Bacon,.....	1	do.
Streaky Bacon,.....	2	do.
Fawn Hams.....	1	do.
Humps,.....	1	do.
Bullocks' Tongues, and Sheeps' do.....	1	do.
Sausages of kinds, ...	3	do.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MR. ROBERT DIROM, has been authorized to Sign our Firm "per procuration" from this date.

SHOTTON AND CO.

Bombay, 7th February 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE
OF
DIROM AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns by Richards,.....Rs. 300 each.
Rifle do..... 250
Pistols at Rs. 175, 200, and 400

Bombay, 10th Feb.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE 11TH NO. OF

THE QUARTERLY

ARMY LIST,

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

AND

THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS

ON THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER,

1825.

PRICE THREE RUPEES.

Bombay, 11th February, 1826.

THE BOMBAY

CALENDAR

AND

REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1826,

WITH

AN ALMANAC,

IS IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for delivery about the 25th of this month.

Price Ten Rupees.

Courier Office, 11th Feb. 1826.

T. FERRAR

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 20th Instant.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT CAMBALAH,

All the modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wines, Books, &c. &c. &c.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD BAKER,

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

CONSISTING of superb Chandeliers, Elegant Drawing Room Furniture, all made to match, a Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, made to order for this country, nearly new, a Harp, by Erard, in excellent order, an Eight-day Clock, by Morice, a Musical French Do., a Complete Service of very handsome Plated Dishes and Covers to match &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to commence at half past 10 o'clock each day.

The Carriage and Horses to be put up at 1 o'clock the first day, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

Catalogues will be printed, and may be had on the premises, or at T. Ferrar's warehouse.

The Furniture &c. may be seen three days previous to the Sale.

N. B. The Piano Forte and Harp, are offered previously for sale by private contract.

Bombay, 10th February 1826.

GLASS WARE,

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 21st Instant,

AT

GODOWN No 29,

ASHBURNER'S BUILDINGS,

CONSISTING of plain Vase Lamps Plated and Brass, close Glass Bottoms, engraved India Shades, Table and Hanging Lustres, 6 7 8 and 10 lights, Plain and Rich Cut Table Services, consisting of Tumblers, Wine, Wine and Water, Claret, Liquor, Champaign, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Jellies. Custard and Lemonade Glasses, Rich Cut Quart and Pint Decanters, Blue Hand Lanthorns, Double and Single Bracket Wall Shades, Rich Cut Hookas, Butter, Sugar, and Sweetmeats, Muggs, Jugs, Salts, and Muffineers, Oval and Square Ink Stands. Plated Liquor and Cruet Frames, Silver Mounted Epergnes, Toilet Bottles & Plated Pillar Shades, as also some Blankets. Red Caps, Beaver Hats from Borrodaile The sales will continue until the whole is disposed of.

Bombay, 11th February 1826.

PICTURES, SPORTING AND OTHER BOOKS, CARICATURES &c. &c.

Cursetjee Burgorjee

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has lately received, by the last arrivals, an Investment of the above mentioned articles, consisting of,

A Print of Psyche, in colours, framed and glazed in neat gold frames.

A Mail Coach, varnished in neat gold frame.

A Print of Fine Colour'd Prints, Fitz-James and Ellen, in handsome gold frames and glazed.

A Print of coloured Miniatures and Bossosal, in handsome ornamented frames and glasses.

A Sett of Hunts, varnish'd and framed in neat gold frames.

A Print of coloured Westall's Domestics, in handsome gold frame and glass

A Sett of large Huntings, painted in oil, and handsome gold frames.

A Print of Mail Coach and Coventry, varnish'd and framed in handsome gold frame.

A coloured Rent of Cat and Rat, varnish'd in handsome gold frames.

1 Fine Coloured Print of Snake in the Grass, varnish'd, in handsome gold frame

2 Bath Coaches, varnish'd and framed, in neat gold frames.

A Print of Bee's Wing and Merry Thought, in handsome gold frames and glass.

A Print of China Fleet, varnished in neat gold frames.

1 coloured Print of Winchester Race Course, varnished in neat gold frame.

Small Coursing, in handsome pack, varnished, in neat gold frame.

1 Kent Indiaman, on fine frame and glassed in neat gold frames.

ALSO,

SPORTING BOOKS, and CARICATURES &c. &c.

A Sett of long Racing Prints, varnished, in handsome gold frames.

A Do. of long Racing Prints, stained and varnished, in handsome gold frames, complete.

A Do. of small Hunts, stain'd and varnished, in neat gold frames.

A Pair of Partridge and Pheasant Shooting, varnished, in handsome gold frames.

A large Print of School in Uproar, just published, in handsome gold frame and glass.

A coloured Print of Sailors Carousing, stain'd and varnished, handsome gold frame.

A large View of Windsor Castle and Forest, framed and glassed, in handsome gold frames.

A Print of Whale Fishery, stain'd and varnished, in handsome gold frames.

A Pair of Pharmigle in Shooting, stained and varnished, in handsome gold frames

A Pair of Dog Fight and Bull Bait, stained and varnished, in neat gold frames.

A Pair of Grouse and Woodcock Shooting, varnished and framed, in handsome gold frames.

A Pair of Small Dog and Fox and Fox and Cubs, on Pannell, in neat gold frames.

3 Small coloured Prints, Samuel, Mermaid, and Miriam, in neat gold frame and glass.

1 Portrait of Duke of Wellington, in colours, framed and glazed, in neat gold frame.

1 Print of Cleopatra, in neat gold frame and glassed.

A Pair of long Racings, stained and varnished, in neat handsome gold frames.

A Pair of Westall's Domestics, in colors, in handsome gold frames and glasses.

A Pair of ditto ditto, in handsome gold frames and glasses.

A Pair of Pheasants and Game Cock and Fox and Pheasants, stain'd and varnished in neat gold frames.

A Pair of do. Framed and glassed, in neat gold frames and glasses, &c. &c.

Which he has exposed for Sale in his room in Hummum Street No. 12, next door to Bhiccajee Merjee and Co.

ALSO.

Kegs of Tongues each cont. 6, Superfine English Broad Cloth of various colours, Russia Duck for Pantaloons, Soda and Seidlitz Powder, West India Arrowroot, Improved Pearl Barley Powder, and Embden Groats, do. for making excellent gruel in a few minutes. French richly Dressed and Undressed Dolls, Crackers, Toys, Lady's and Gentlemen's Kid and other Gloves, and Silk Stockings. A Pair of 8 light Lustres, engraved shades, cut pans, brilliant Icicles and drops, and another do. of 6 lights to match the above.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has opened a French shop opposite to Messrs Higgs and Briggs in Meadows Street Millinery of all sorts, Ribon, Satin, Bonnet, Gauze Satin, Wedding and Ball Dresses, &c &c. Wine, Brandy, Eau de Cologne, &c. &c.

Bombay, 10th February 1826.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Millinery Shop from Messrs. Baxter and Co. into his shop in *Nesbitt lane No.* 1.

Shapoorjee Muncherjee and Co. also beg to inform their Customers and others, that they have also removed their French Wine from the shop above, into Shapoorjee Sorabjee's, Nesbitt's Lane. S. M and Co have the pleasure to bring to their notice that they have reduced the price of Claret to 15 rupees per dozen, and other Wines as usual.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1826.

Balcristna and Gopal,

HINDOO SHROFFS AND BANKERS

AT

BOMBAY,

BEG to refer the Public to the following Terms upon which their House transact the undermentioned branches of business.

For Lending and Receiving Money.

For drawing and purchasing Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees, on moderate terms, payable at the following places, Calcutta, Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Candeish, Conkan, Guzerath, Cattiawar, Cutch, Malwa, Palley Gualier, Muthra, Benares &c. and other places depending thereon.

For supplying Goods of all sorts (excepting Eatables) required at Outstations

Copies of their terms, lately revised on the above occasions, may be had on application at their office in Allibag without the Fort, wherein more particulars may be seen touching the premises.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL request that those indebted to them will be pleased to remit, without delay, all the arrears due to them, to prevent their having recourse to the conditions on which such advances of money have been made.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER PRINSEP in the business formerly carried on under the Firm of PRINSEP AND Co. having ceased this day, the same will hereafter be conducted by Mr. THOMAS F. RANKEN and Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS the late partners of Mr. PRINSEP, under the firm of RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 1st February 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS.

RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Port in Pints.....	11
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts.... Rs.	700
Ditto in bottle.....	20
Barsac.....	20
Vin de Grave.....	15
Ditto in Pints per Dozen.....	20
Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,	
White.....	60
Pink.....	60

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will continue drawing on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London, until further notice.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS, in the above LOTTERY are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE AND CO. at Rupees 120 each.

Tickets drawn the first and second days' drawing, and as such Prizes of Sa. Rs. 100 each, received in part payment at Rs. 100.

The 3d day's drawing was to take place on the 28th ultimo.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

FOR PASSAGE,

TO LONDON DIRECT,

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

William Heathorn,

COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has very good accommodations for Passengers, and may be expected here from Calcutta in a few days. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of deficiency and fraud having been lately discovered in the transactions and management of the Banking House or Shop carried on under the name and style of BALLAJEE GUNNESS, the Moonhim or head Goomasta of the house, named RUNGOBA NARRAYEN, has been sued at law and imprisoned in Bombay Gaol, by virtue of a writ of capias; That the Banker or master of the House, by name NURHUREY JEWAJEE, is now here in Bombay, intending to leave the island shortly to proceed to the place of his nativity. He is therefore desirous of apprizing any person or persons who may have any claim or demand, of whatsoever kind or nature, against the said House or Shop, that they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said NURHUREY JEWAJEE, within the course of a week from the date hereof, otherwise, in default, the same shall be precluded from its right.—Dated 11th February 1826.

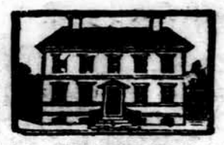
જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આમીએચજે

બાલાજી ગણેશને નાંમની નાંણાંવટીની પેડી એ પેડીનો ચુમાશતો અગર ભોટો મુનીમ ચલાવતો હતો એ ચુમાશતાએ એ પેડીનાં ઠારલારનાં આપ લેમાં દગલ બાજી કરીને ઘટ પાડીછે તે શારુ એ પેડીનો ધણી નરહરી જીવાજી કમણાં શ્રી મુંબઇ મધેછે તેને ધણીને એ શરમે દગલ બાજી માલમ પડી તેવારે તે ધણીએ ઠરાવ્યો (ઠરાવ્યા મુજબ) ઠાકીને એ ચુમારાતા ને તુરંગમાં ઠેદ કીધેછે * કમણાં એ ધણી નરહરી જીવાજી ઠીરા દાહડામાં પોતાને દેશ જાનારછે તે શારુ કરએઠ લોઠ અગર લોઠનો દાવો અગર લેકુલ અગર કરએઠ તરકનો દાવો એ નાંણાંવટીની પેડી ઉપર હોએતો તે ધણી પાસે અરજ કરીને ઠેકેચજે આજથી દીન ૮ ની મુદ્દ તમાં એ પેડીનો ધણી નરહરી જીવાજીને જાહેર કરે—તે પારપડી ઠોજનો દાવો ઠ ચુલ કરશે નહી *

તા. ૧૧ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

TO BE LET,



A COMMODIOUS and healthy HOUSE, called the *Bee hive*, the late Residence of Colonel Cowper deceased. For Particulars enquire of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, at Cursetjee Manockjee.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1826.

AVISO.

HE preciso para a Musica do 2do Regimento do Granadeiro em Buja.

1 Pessoa para tocar Baxaõ,
1 Ditto.....do. Trombon,
1 Ditto.....do. Trompa,
2 Ditto.....do. Clarinetta,

aquem daraõ salario liberal, maçaõ mais particular pergunte WOOLER E COMPANHIA

Bombaim, 9 de

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT HURJEEVUN GOVINDASS, of Bombay, Banian, hath this day purchased from TUCKER MANOREDASS CHUTTOOREDASS, a large DWELLING HOUSE formerly belonging to Gungaram Purmanund, situate at 2d Bhoyewadda Street, without the Town Walls, No. 22, in the neighbourhood of Nana Kicka's house. Any person or persons having Claim, Demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he, she, or they are hereby required to make the same known to the PURCHASER within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 10*th February* 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએયે જે

શ્રી મુંબઇવાલો વાંણીઆ ક્રજીવંન ગોવીનદાશ એ ધણીએ આજ દીને ઠકર મનોરદાશ ચતુરદાશ પાશેથી ધેકેર એક રેકેવાનુ વેચાતુ લીધુંછે—એ ધેકેર આગલ ગંગારામ પરમાંનદનુ હતુ—એ ધેકેર શ્રી ભાકારઝોટ જીજા લોઢવાડાનાં મોકેલા માં નાંનાં ઝીઝાનાં ધેકેરની પડોશમાંછે એનો નંબર ૨૨ મોછે—એ ઉપર કરએક લોઢ અગાર લોઢોનો દાવો અગાર લેકેમુ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર વારશી પોચ તો કોએતો તે ધણીઆએ આજદી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ખરીદદાર કર જીવંન ગોવીનદાશને જાહેર કરે—તેઆરપ છી ઝોજનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી

તા૦ ૧૦ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all Persons indebted to the estate of GILBERT MELVILLE, late a Captain in the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on this Establishment, deceased, are requested to pay the same to DAVID SETON Esq. one of the Executors of the said deceased, and all Persons who have claims on the same are requested to make them known to the said Executor without delay.

Bombay, 2*d February* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of EDWARD BAKER Esquire, deceased, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MATILDA BAKER, a British Subject, the widow of the said EDWARD BAKER, deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES GOSS RICHARDS, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826

THOS. HOPKINS.
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES GEORGE ASCELLES, deceased, late [illegible] the Military Service of the [illegible]ny of Merchants of England [illegible] East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of DYARAM RAZARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to HURCOOVERBOY, widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર દીન કુદએઆરામ રાજારામ શ્રી મુંબઇનો વેપારી હતો એની માલ મીલક્ક તનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની સુપરીમ કોરટ આક જુડીકેચરની જકલીશીઆશતીકાલ કોરટમાં એ મરનારની ધણીઆણી કુવરબાઇએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલ્યે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાતા કોએ તેનાંએતે જાહેર થાએ—તા ૮ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

ઠામશા કુપકજીનશા
અરજ કરનારનો પરાકટર

Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army in the Years 1817, 1818, *and* 1819, *with Observations on the System according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements which appear necessary. By* EDWARD LAKE, *Lieutenant H. E. I. C. Madras Engineers, with an Atlas of explanatory Plates. London.* 1825, 8*vo. pp.* 255.

[From the Asiatic Journal.]

This is a work of great merit. To the Military student destined for India, these Journals, illustrated as they are with plans, will prove invaluable; and we believe the oldest officers serving in that country, will collect the most essential information from the details which are given in them. Nor can this book be uninteresting to the European soldier: it will present him with the best view which has yet appeared of the progress of the art of fortification in India, and of the means which our countrymen have employed to subdue the strong holds of the natives, which they often defend with a valour and obstinacy which would do credit to any troops in the world.

The language in which this work is written is well suited to its character: it is concise and perspicuous. On the whole, this volume and its accompanying plates, do honour to its author, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to all our military readers.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2ND FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 46 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the accommodation of the remittance List to the Officers and Men of the Poona auxiliary Horse.

No. 47 of 1826.—Lieutenant F. Mc'Gillivray of the Engineers is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 48 of 1826.—An Order by the Officer in Command of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry dated Camp Mhow, 15th December 1825, appointing Cornet W. Ottley to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Urquhart on duty at Cawnpoor, is confirmed.

No. 49 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Mayne of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry and Deputy Quarter Master General of the army, is allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation agreeably to the Regulations; and is permitted to retain his situation as Deputy Quarter Master General to the date of his embarkation on the Ship Lonach.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors the services of Lieutenant Colonel Mayne for an uninterrupted period of twenty six years in this country, during the last sixteen years of which he has held the situations of Assistant Quarter Master General and Deputy Quarter Master General, and has been attached to the troops employed in the Deccan.

Lieutenant Colonel Mayne's services in the Field were noticed in General Orders of the 13th of March 1818 by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop as meriting his thanks and applause.

The following appointments are sanctioned consequent upon the return of Lieutenant Colonel Mayne to Europe,

General Staff of the Army.

Captain A. Morse Assistant Quarter Master General to be Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army with the official rank of Major vice Mayne,—To have effect from the sailing of the Ship Lonach.

Bombay Castle, 2*d February* 1826.

No. 50 of 1826.—In reference to the 5th paragraph of the General Order of the 1st Ultimo in which it was stated that the age for admission into the Native Medical School would be hereafter prescribed, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the qualifications required in the 14th and 15th paragraphs of that General Order will be considered sufficient without reference to the age of the candidate for admission.

2d. In addition to the Certificate of qualification to be granted to students before entering on public employment by the 26th paragraph of the General Order, an honorary reward in money or books or a medal will be granted to pupils, who may particularly distinguish themselves by superior proficiency and good conduct at the medical School.

Bombay Castle, 2*d February* 1826.

No. 51 of 1826.—Captain J. T. Osborne of the 1st Bombay European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 52 of 1826.—A Regimental order by Major Gerrans in Command of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry dated Camp near Ahmedabad 27th December 1825, directing Lieutenant Hancock of that Regiment upon rejoining from Furlough to Europe, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages from the 1st Instant, until the return of the Regimental Interpreter absent on sick certificate, and to relieve Lieutenant Fortune of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion from officiating as Interpreter, is confirmed by Government.

Bombay Castle, 3*d February* 1826.

No. 53 of 1826.—Major W. H. Stanley of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Madras on his private affairs for three months from the date of his embarkation at Malwan.

No. 54 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned in the Pay Department. Captain W. Henderson to be paymaster to the Poonah division of the Army vice James.

Captain R. Meldrum of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to be Deputy paymaster to the Poonah Division of the Army vice Henderson.

Bombay Castle, 4*th February* 1826.

No. 55 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it necessary to explain with reference to the General Orders of the 13th of May 1824 that no officer is to be appointed a second or Marhatta Interpreter to any Regiment except that to which he belongs, nor shall an Interpreter be appointed to a wing of a Regiment otherwise than as specified in the General Orders of the 8th of September last, and that in no cases are Interpreters to be appointed to small details serving with Regiments, which have Interpreters whether in Garrison or in the Field, it being the duty of all Interpreters to officiate at General, Garrison and Line Courts Martial, on Courts of Enquiry, and to perform any service which may be required of them by the Commanding Officer of the Troops where they may be employed, without any additional allowances.

In the event of a number of small details, amounting in the aggregate to five hundred men or upwards, being left at a station without an Interpreter, the appointment of an Officer to perform these duties is authorized.

An order by Major Sale dated "Camp Kaira Sunday 3d October 1825" appointing Lieutenant Yeadell of the Artillery to act as Interpreter to the native details, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 4*th February* 1826.

No. 56 of 1826.—Lieutenant John Liddell of the 23d Regt. Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the 16th August last, the date of his departure from Bombay to sea on sick certificate.

No. 57 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon W. B. Taylor to the charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Surveying ship Discovery.

Bombay Castle, 6*th February* 1826.

No. 58 of 1826.—Lieutenant J. Hawkins of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed staff Officer to a Detachment of that Regiment ordered to Guzerat from Bhewndy from the 24th of January last.

Bombay Castle, 8*th February* 1826.

No. 59 of 1826.—Captain C. Newport of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry and first class assistant to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate for a period of 18 months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 9*th February* 1826.

No. 60 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint assistant Surgeon Black to the Charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Companys Cruizer Amherst, and that officer is directed to join that Vessel with the least possible delay.

No. 61 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce in General Orders that remittances to Europe on account of the estates of Commissioned Officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Service Serving on this Establishment, are to be drawn until further Orders at 1s | 11¼d the sicca Rupee calculated as usual at 350 Bombay Rupees per 325 Siccas.

Bombay Castle, 9*th February* 1826.

No 62 of 1826.—An order by the Officer Commanding the Field Force in the Dooab dated Camp at Kattallee 10th December 1825, placing Captain Watts of the 1st Bombay European Regiment in charge of the Commissariat attached to the troops of the Bombay Establishment with that Force, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 9*th February* 1826.

No. 63 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Lieutenant S. Hennell of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 10*th February* 1826.

No. 64 of 1826.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed Furloughs to Europe on sick certificate, for three years from the date of their respective embarkations.

Captain G. C. Taylor of the 2d European Regiment, Lieutenant H. Cooke of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11*th*, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The success of the military operations against Bhurtpore has been most complete, and the highest credit is due to those to whom it is attributable. The fall of the town, the surrender of the citadel, and the capture of the usurper Doorjun Saul—events included in a single day—must have baffled the calculation of those open or concealed enemies of our dominion, who were anxiously anticipating our discomfiture and disgrace. The reduction of a fortress deemed impregnable by all classes of natives, and the very name of which has been for the last twenty years a byeword of disgrace to us, will, in its political effect, not only confirm our power in those countries with which we are more immediately connected, but will overawe those of our neighbours who were hostilely disposed towards us, and who never ceased to hope our downfall, as long as that one example of successful resistance to our arms remained, which the skill of our generals, and the gallantry of our troops, have at last blotted out of our eastern annals. Should the treaty with the Bhurmese be immediately ratified, it will appear as if the aid of enchantment had been employed in changing the political aspect of affairs, so suddenly and unexpectedly will the stillness of peace succeed to the bustle and preparation of war. Five years ago, had any person predicted the events which have since occurred, he would have been considered as a madman, so solid was the basis upon which the tranquillity then existing appeared to be established. These events have, however, taught a useful lesson,—that to secure peace in India, we must always be well prepared for war. There are many credulous good-natured people, particularly at home, who believe that our power in India depends almost entirely on the mildness and justice of our rule, which they suppose have given us such a strong hold on the affection and respect of our native subjects, as would make them join heart and hand with us in supporting the present state of things. No notion more absurd or dangerous could be entertained, in the present stage of our connection with India. We admit the comparative mildness and justice of our sway, but these cannot produce effects contrary to the very nature of things. It is quite unnatural that a conquered people should feel any particular partiality towards their conquerors, more especially when these last differ *toto cœlo* from them in colour, manners, habits, and customs, so as not to admit of the existence of any intimate association, or community of feeling, between the parties. It is true that the Ryots, or common cultivators of the soil, in the countries under our immediate dominion, receive a greater degree of protection from us than formerly fell to their lot; but we believe they pay at present as high a rate of land revenue as they did under the native Governments, and we are perhaps entitled only to go so far, as to say that they are satisfied. This class would probably, therefore, prefer the present state of things, but we never heard of their turning their ploughshares into swords, or their pruning-hooks into spears, in defence of any Government under which they have happened to be placed. When India has been contended for, we have always understood that they have remained passive spectators of the events which have been going on, and should it become again a disputed prize, they would no doubt do the same. We may get natives to serve as soldiers for *pay*, but if we ever expect, should difficulties supervene, to be assisted by any spontaneous efforts of the great mass of the people, founded upon the love of our rule, we will be woefully disappointed. In respect to the higher classes among the natives, and the more warlike tribes, in fact, all those to whom station, caste, or character, gives, or at least once gave, importance, they can have no strong attachment to us; on the contrary, feelings of a quite opposite nature must prevail among them. We have been the means of depriving them of almost all power and influence in the country, and have shut them out from all the sources of honours and wealth which were open to them under their own governments; and of course any change would be agreeable to them, as none could injure them, while they might have some chance of benefited. We are, therefore,

opposition to many good easy men, that it would be very dangerous policy, for the present, to place our dependence for the support of our power on the love that is borne towards us in India. Our Empire was won by the sword, and by the sword it must be maintained. Should the peace that we anticipate take place, we shall wish a long continuance of it; but we sincerely trust that no narrow views of economy will ever lead to a reduction of our military establishments, for to these, and not to the love and good-will of our Indian subjects, must we trust in the day of danger. The season of peace in India ought to be employed in preparing for war. We may sheathe the sword, but we ought to preserve its edge and polish, and not allow it to rust in the scabbard. Our Empire is an empire of opinion—it is founded on the opinion that we have the power to maintain it, and that we are always able and ready to repel aggression, and put down rebellion; and this is the very reason for at all times preserving such an attitude as will prevent the truth of the received opinion being doubted or called in question. But this warlike attitude, which we believe necessary to be sustained in the present stage of our rule, though it may startle an Indian or an English radical, is not inconsistent with the cultivation of the arts of peace: on the contrary, as the only means of maintaining, in the present circumstances of India, permanent tranquillity, and establishing a feeling of confidence and security, it can alone lead to the progressive maturation and improvement of our civil institutions, the gradual spread of knowledge and civilization, and realize all the benevolent views which may be entertained by a philanthropic Government, for the happiness and prosperity of those over whom it exercises dominion.

When we wrote the above, we had heard no further particulars than those given in our last, regarding the operations against Bhurtpore, except those published by our contemporary of the Gazette, which we have extracted. We have since, through the kindness of a friend, been favoured with a few minuter circumstances attendant upon the eventful attack of the 18th. About four o'clock on the morning of that day, the troops which were intended to compose the storming party quietly and unperceived assembled in the advanced trenches. At 8 o'clock Lord Combermere, who had taken his station on the left of the centre mortar battery, gave the signal for exploding the mine under the great cavalier, which had a tremendous effect and from which his Lordship had a narrow escape, some of the stones having been thrown so far as to kill one or two sepoys and disable an officer, who were standing close to him. When the dust cleared away, the scene is described as grand beyond description. The heads of both of the storming parties, composed of the grenadiers of H. M. 14th and 59th Regts. were seen steadily and compactly ascending the breaches, without firing a shot in return for the showers of grape and musketry to which they were exposed. When the grenadiers were perceived to have crowned the works, Lord Combermere advanced, though a heavy fire still continued, and planted the British colours in the centre of the breach which had been effected in the principal cavalier. At this moment our troops were seen running along the ramparts bayonetting all those who attempted to defend the guns, and who fought with the utmost desperation, but all whose efforts were in vain when opposed to British prowess. In forty minutes the town was in our possession; the citadel soon afterwards surrendered, and Doorjun Saul, who had plundered the treasury in the citadel and attempted to escape with 150 chosen horsemen, was taken prisoner by the cavalry. The town is described to have suffered dreadfully from the effects of our shells. The remaining forts in possession of the Jhauts are Deeg, Alwur, Khanmeir, and Biara, but it was not anticipated that they would hold out. Our own loss and that of the enemy were computed to be nearly the same as given in our last number. Brigadier Edwards had been buried with military honours, at the foot of the breach where he received his mortal wound.

We understand that numerous robberies have taken place on the Esplanade, during the late dark nights, but we have not heard whether any of the offenders have been secured. Should any of them, however, be taken into custody, a very slight punishment would probably only be the consequence of conviction, as we doubt much if the law of England, in its strict interpretation, would admit of a man's tent being considered as his castle, and if not, a prosecution for burglary would not be sustained. Should we be correct in this opinion, it only shews that laws suitable to the circumstances of one country, are wholly inapplicable to those of another. We have been told that some of the natives, from their local knowledge, are acquainted with the usual haunts of the gangs of thieves that at present infest the island, but that they will not give information from the fear of being called upon to appear as witnesses in a Court of Justice, to which there is the same rooted aversion here that is said to exist in Calcutta, and which, from whatever cause it may originate, must have a most detrimental effect in the administration of justice, while at the same time it is by no means complimentary to our legislative wisdom.

We remarked a few days ago, in passing through one of the public streets in the Fort, at so late an hour as 11 *a. m.* that it was in an extremely filthy state. We really wish that the scavengers could be made here, as in other places, to get over their work early in the morning. The early rising and morning exercise would not only be beneficial to their own constitutions, but would tend to preserve the health of all the members of the community within the gates, by enabling them to breathe a purer atmosphere than that they are enabled to do under the present arrangements.

The following extract from the Madras Courier, received yesterday, shews that peace with the Bhurmese is not so certain as we had anticipated.

The Bark *George* arrived yesterday morning from Rangoon, which Port she left on the 13th instant.

We have not received any further intelligence from Head Quarters--and we believe the Messenger despatched to Ava with the Preliminaries of Peace to be ratified by the King, had not returned---But we regret to state that private accounts represent *any* thing more likely to take place than Peace. Further hostilities are reported to have taken place near Malown, and Colonel CONRY of the 3d L. I. and several Officers had fallen in Pegue. This loss was sustained in attacking a place called SETOUN which we ultimately got possession of, after being repulsed in the first attack---The following is the grievous list of Officers killed and wounded. Col. CONRY, Captains CURSHAM, and STEDMAN, and Lieut. ADAMS killed.---Wounded---Col. PEPPER, Major HOME, Lieutenants FULLERTON, HARVEY and POWER---our loss in men was also very heavy.

It was also reported at Rangoon when the *George* left the River that there had been a hard fought action between Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL's Army and the Enemy--and the King of Ava is reported to have left Ammerapoora with his Treasure and Court, for a Fort amongst the Hills. Certain it is that matters look gloomy, but this last report is probably raised by the Peguers, who are represented as being very much dissatisfied at being abandoned---We are still disposed to believe that the Peace will be ratified by the Court of Ava, but it is difficult to speculate upon probabilities, whilst we have to deal with so treacherous and incomprehensible an Enemy as the Burmese.

The Troops at Rangoon were in high health, and anxious to join the Army in advance.

[*Mad. Courier, Jan.* 27.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, FEB. 8.

Bhurtpore was stormed and taken on the 18th of last month, at a much less expense of lives on our part than could well have been hoped, considering the numbers and nature of the troops on both sides, and the peculiar circumstances under which the town was invested: our loss has been estimated at between 5 and 600 men, and about 30 officers; the names of whom we have not yet received; while that of the enemy is said to be upwards of 5000 fighting men.

The period immediately preceding the march of our troops towards the breach, is described as awful in the extreme, when thousands were anxiously watching, in breathless silence, for the signal to spring forward to death or victory. The exploding of a mine under one of the bastions, at length announced the moment for attack, and all thoughts of vacant seats at the following mess, gave place to the determined spirit, which won the day: each pushed forward with the utmost impetuosity, and formed a charge which no passive human strength could withstand; and the enemy, though desperate during the onset, soon lost all confidence, and and fell like grass before the scythe; at the sight of which despair seized the garrison of the fort, which was surrendered without further resistance. The mixed crowd of unfortunate beings that rushed out, with horror depicted in every countenance, flew, they knew not where, for refuge, and were surrounded by our cavalry on the outside of the town: Doorjun Saul and his family, are said to have been captured in an attempt to escape.

The number of heavy guns and small arms, is greater than was expected; but from the state of the works, it is believed that Doorjun Saul never anticipated a regular siege, till the march of our troops gave him intimation; when it was too late to effect the proper arrangements and repairs necessary for his defence, which, however, may be considered fortunate on both sides; for any precaution without more science than natives possess, could only have protracted the siege; and consequently have increased the slaughter without the slightest chance of successful resistance.

The townspeople are said to have shown great indifference to our cannonade, after the two or three first days: but this is by no means surprising considering they are fatalists: and the force of custom even acts powerfully in subduing the fears of those who are not. During the wars of Louis XIV, the inhabitants of Lisle were so familiar with the roar of hostile artillery, that shells bursting round their Theatre, neither interrupted the performance of a comedy, or the attention of an audience to their favourite amusement.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Commg. 2nd Brigade---Brigadier General Edwards, not expected to live (since dead)
Ditto 1st do.---General McCoombe, slightly.
Ditto 5th do.---General Paton, severely.
Ditto 23d Regt N. I.---Colonel Nation severely.
Ditto 41st do.---Major G. Hunter, severely.
Ditto do. do.---Capt. Hunter, severely.
Ditto 59th do.---Capt Black, slightly.
Ditto do. do.---Lieut. Turner, slightly.
Ditto do. do.---Lieut. Lumsdaine severely.
H. M. 14th Regt.---Capt. Armstrong killed.
Ditto do. do.---Capt. Nash, slightly wounded.
Ditto do. do.---Capt. Daly, severely (leg amputated.)
H. M. 59th Regt.---Capt. Pitman, killed.
Ditto do. do.---Lieut. Lane, ditto.
Ditto do do---Lieut. Pitman, severely wounded.
1st European Regt.---Capt. Davidson do. do.
Ditto do. do.---Lieut. Warren; do.
Ditto do. do.---Lieut. Candy, ditto.
Engineers.--- Capt. Colvin slightly.
Ditto do. do.---Lieut. Irvine, severely.
Artillery.---Lieut. and Adjt. McGregor, slightly.
General Staff.---Major Beatson, severely.
Ditto do.-- Lieut. Kirk, slightly.
31st Regt. N. I.---Capt. Wepersall, severely.

CASUALTIES BEFORE THE STORM.

Lieut. Tindal, Engineers, killed.
Lieut. Col. Faithful, severely wounded.
Ditto, 60th Regt. do. do.
Capt. Smith, Engineers do. do.
Taylor, do. do.
Forbes, do. do.
De Bude, do. do.
Palmer, Cavalry, do. do.
Chambers, do. do.
Lieut. Brook, do. do.

The three Artillery deserters were hanged on the evening of the 18th.

A warant has arrived from the Grand Masonic Lodge of England, constituting a Lodge in the Dekhun, under the name of Hope; and the worshipful Master appointed, is Brother Anthony Wogan Browne H. K. T.—K. S.—K. E. W.—Grand standard Bearer of the Beau Seant (Preceptory of Kilivinning) and secular Grand Cross of the order of Malta.

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES, 1826.

SECOND DAY,

ON FRIDAY, THE 3D FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

A Cup value 100 Guineas, and the rest in specie, 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, that had never started on a public Course, *Heats* 1¼ *mile* 8st. 7lb. each, closed on the Saturday before the Race.

Twelve Subscribers.

Captain Moore's	C. A. H. Creeper,	2. 2.
Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H. Barefoot,	3. drawn.
Mr. Jersey's	G. A. H. Slyboots,	1. 1.
Mr. Charles's	C. A. H. Game Cock,	4. drawn.
Mr. Gray's	B. A. H. Jonathan,—distanced.	
Mr. Hickman's	B. A. H. Johnny Raw,	5. 3.

1st Heat, all the Horses went off at a slapping pace and kept well together nearly a mile, when Jonathan fell off altogether, and Johnny Raw to a respectful distance: the others rated it well, but the contest was principally between Creeper and Slyboots, the latter winning in good style.

Time 1-2, 1-1, 1-4 *Total* 3-7.

2nd Heat, 3 Horses only started and went off at score, Slyboots leading all the way and winning in hand.

Time 1-3, 1 2, 1-7 *Total* 3.-12.

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Captain Mansfield's C. A. H. Der Freischutz and Captain Moore's B. A. C. Meteor, 8st. 4lb. each, *two miles* P. P.

Both Horses started at an easy pace, which they continued past the ½ mile post, when they were let out and rated it well together to the 1 mile post, where Meteor shot a-head and blazed away in great style, with Der Freischutz in his train, winning the race handsomely.

Time 4..17.

THIRD RACE.

A Match between Captain Mansfield's G. A. H. Phantom 8st. 5lb., and Mr. Robert's G. A. H. Shamrock, 8st. 12lb., *two miles*, P. P.

This was an exceeding pretty Race: both horses went off at score, and rated it well throughout. Shamrock, the favorite, was so hard pushed at the end of the 1st mile, that the knowing ones who had backed him at considerable odds felt a little queer: Phantom, however, only maintained this advantage a few seconds, for Shamrock again took the lead and kept it, winning by a couple by lengths.

Time 0-56, 1-4, 1-2, 1-1 *Total* 4 8.

FOURTH RACE.

A Match between Captain Mansfield's B. A. H. Don Juan and Mr. E. E. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller, *one mile*, carrying 8st. 5lb. each.

Time 0-56, 15-1 *Total* 1.-57.

This was a Race of speed, and excited much interest. The Don took the lead at starting and kept it throughout. Reveller ran under great disadvantage, having only half an hour before broke away from his groom, and galloped down to the Esplanade.

THIRD DAY,

ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

A Colts' Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts, having a colt's tooth in their head on the 10th October last, *Heats* 1½ *miles*, weight for age, By Bengal Standard.

Colts producing a certificate, under the signature of the Stewards of any race course, that they had a colt's tooth, on the above date, will be allowed to run for the Plate, but no other certificate will be admitted.

Captain Moore's.....B. A. C. Meteor,
Mr. Bacon's.....G. A. C. Wonder,
Mr. Jersey's.....G. A. C. Red Gauntlet.

1st Heat, Started well, and ran together. The second half mile it could not be seen which was first or last. In the last half mile Woetul fell behind, and Red Gauntlet won by a length.

2d Heat, Meteor took the lead. Red Gauntlet made his push in the last half mile, but Meteor gallantly disputed precedence, and won the heat by half a length.

3d, Meteor's strength and condition enabled him to win this heat with less difficulty than the last.

Time, 1st Heat,	1	4	*2d Heat,*	1	1
	0	59		1	2
	1	3		1	8
	3	6		3	11

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Mr Roberts' G. A. H. Fairplay 8st. 6lb. and Mr. E. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller, 8st. 3lb. *two miles.*

Won by Fairplay.

Time 1 2 1 3 0 59 1 0 *Total* 4 4.

THIRD RACE.

A Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8st. 7lb. *Heats* 1½ *miles* and a distance.

Mr. Carstairs'.....G. A. H. Cupid,
Mr. Mansfield's.....B. A. H. Don Juan,
Mr. Jersey's.....G. A. H. The Black Dwarf
Mr. David's.....G. A. H. Snowdrop.

1st Heat, Cupid led off smartly, followed by The Black Dwarf. Snowdrop, and Don Juan. The last made play in the last half mile, but Cupid was too powerful in his station, and won by more than a length.

2d, Heat. Don Juan rated it with Cupid from the starting post, and won by a length..

3d, Don Juan headed Cupid in the 2d half mile, and kept it to the winning post.

Time, 1st heat, distance	18		*2d heat*		16
1st half mile	1	1		1	0
2d ,, ,,	54			1	2
3d ,, ,,	1	0		1	5
	3	18,		3	23

FOURTH DAY,

ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £100 from the fund, and Rupees 100 each

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight forage, Byculla Standard, *Heats two miles.*

		Weight	*Heat.*
Captain James's.....	G. A. H. Phantom,	8-12	1 1
Captain Moore's.....	G. A. H. Creeper,	8- 5	6 6
Mr. Robert's.....	G. A. H. Spartan,	8- 5	2 2
Captain Mansfield's....	B. A. H. Brilliant,	9- 0	5 4
Mr. E. E. Elliot's....	B. A. H. Reveller,	9- 0	4 3
Mr. Jersey's.....	B. A. C. Black Dwarf,	7-12	3 5

1st Heat, The six horses went off together and passed the stand led by Phantom. The Dwarf led in passing the 2d half mile post, and the contest was between him and Creeper to the 3d. Here Spartan made his push, and ran neck and neck with Creeper to the distance post, where Spartan was taken up by Phantom, who won the heat with difficulty by half a length.

Time 1-2, 1-2, 0-59, 1-2, *Total* 4-5.

2d Heat, Spartan and the Dwarf led for the 1st half mile. Spartan kept them behind him the 2d and 3d half miles, when Creeper and Phantom closed with him. At the distance post Creeper again pulled up, and the contest was between Spartan and Phantom; who won by a length. Reveller made it a close heat.

Time 1-0, 1-0, 1-1½, 1-3½, *Total* 4-5.

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Mr. Jersey's G. A. C. Red Gauntlet and Captain Moore's B. A. C. Meteor, 7st. 12lb. *two miles.*

Both horses rated it neck and neck from the post, and Meteor won by a length.

THIRD RACE.

A Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, *Heat 2 miles,* weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone.

Capt. Mansfield's B A. H. Don Juan, 8st. 12lb. 11 oz. 1 1
Mr. Carstairs'.....G. A. H. Cupid,.....8. 12. 1. 2 *Dr.*

A beautiful push for the lead from the start. The Don shewed his superiority at the end of the mile, and won by a length.

Time 0-58, 1-2, 1-4, 1-4, *Total* 4-8.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant C. Hunter, 3d Ex'e Battalion.
Ensign A. Shepheard, 24th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Henry Morse, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Jopp, Surveyor in Deccan.
Quarter Master R. Smart, H. M. 6th Regt.
Lieutenant E. Ramsay, 23d Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Arnott, 16th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Owen, Medical Dept.
DEPARTURES.—Captain G. J. C. Paul, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Captain John Clunes, 12th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon W. Taylor.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Fawcett, 1st Extra Battalion.
Ensign and Adjutant Hollingsworth, H. M. 20th Regt.
Captain W. Henderson, 2d B. E. Regt.
Lieutenant E. H. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. Clarkson, 12th Regt. N. I.
Ensign R. Colquhoun, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant R. Warden, Artillery.
Lieutenant M. Duncan, 5th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon J. Bird, Sattarah Resident.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 5th Brig Eliza, Captain J. H. Brennison, from Masulapatam 21st Oct. 1825.
Do. 10th Ship Sophia, Captain Charles Snyder, from Bussorah 18th January 28th Bushire.
Passengers per Ship Sophia.—James Obrieen and 36 [illegible]abs.
[illegible]ARTURES.—February 5th Ship Lonach, Cap[illegible]. H. Driscoll, to Tellicherry and London.
The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Ship [illegible]ery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Comm. to Per[illegible]uiph.
[illegible]h Schooner Mary, Captain T. Bumstead, [illegible]past of Africa.
[illegible]ench Ship Le Clarissa, Captain P. [illegible] Mahe.
[illegible]hip Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, [illegible]
[illegible]uese Brig Viajenté, Captain Francis[illegible]S. Carvalho, to Surat.
[illegible]*by the Lonach.*—as inserted in our [illegible]

[illegible]ADRAS.

[illegible]anuary 20th, H. M. Ship Slaney, [illegible]rom Trincomalie.
[illegible]estigator, Capt. Lloyd, from Ar[illegible]ary.
[illegible]pe, Capt. Gautier, from Vizaga[illegible]nt.
[illegible]y Blackwood, Capt. J. Russell, [illegible]th January.
[illegible]dary, Captain E. D. O. Eales, [illegible]th January.
Captain M. Dicey, from Arracan
[illegible]d Amherst, Captain E. Hughes, [illegible]th January.
[illegible]p Research, Capt. W. L. Cle[illegible]can 13th January.

Do. Brig Macauly, Captain J. Aiken, from Arracan 14th January.
25th, Ship Lord Hungerford, Captain Talbert, from Calcutta 19th January.
26th. Bark George, Captain Poulson, from Rangoon 18th January.
Do. Brig Chadeecopal, Captain De Reys, from Calcutta 4th Janury.
27th, Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans, from London.
DEPARTURES.—January 24th, H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, Captain W. West, for London.
Ditto H. C. C. Ship Albion, Captain C. Weller, for ditto,
Ditto H. C. C. Ship Guilford, Captain M. Johnson, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 17. Ship Neptune, J. Cumberlege, from Portsmouth 14th June, Santa Cruz, Madras, and Rangoon 21st December.
Ditto Good Hope, Thomas Binny, from Rangoon 22d December.
18. Ship Elphinstone, A. Maclean, from London 18th August, and Cape of Good Hope 13th November.
20th H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H Johnston, from Rangoon 14th January.
January 23d H. M. Sloop of War Champion, J. L. Stoddart, from Rangoon 10th January.
Do. Ship, Reliance, J. Hunter, from ditto 27th December.
Passengers per Neptune, from London:—Mrs. Slodyn; Misses Christiana Long, Mary A. Fast, and Jane Comyn; Cadet T. Williamson; R. Presgrave, Esq. Merchant.
From Madras:———Robinson, Esq. Civil Service.
From Rangoon:—R. Hunter, Esq.; Lieutenant McDonald.
Per Good Hope, from Rangoon:—Lieutenant A Irvin, H. M. 87th Regiment; Mrs. Morton.
Per Elphinstone, from London:—Mrs. Rawson; Misses Luisa Payne, Susan Cochrane, and Albina Warren; Mr. Pk O'Hanlon, Barrister; Captain F. G. Muston, R. N.; Mr. James Rawson, Free Mariner; Messrs. Edward Mathews and Horatio Jones, Free Merchants: Messrs. Henry Spottiswoode, J. B Studdy, George Reid, and A. McPherson, Cadets.
Passengers per Enterprize, from Rangoon:—Captain Graham and Mr. Patton, of the Rocket Brigade; Captain Biddulph, Artillery. From the Isle of France:—Dr. Hamilton.
Per H. M. Sloop of War Champion:—Mrs. Ware; Captain Snodgrass, Captain Dyke; and Lieutenant Smith.
DEPARTURES.—Jan. 16. French Ship Bengalee, M. Laporte, for Bordeaux.
Ditto Arab Ship Tauje, Hajee Almas, for Judda.
17. Ship Shaw-ool-Amid, Nacoda Fuckeer Uddeen, for Judda.
Ditto Perseverance. D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.
19th American Ship George, T. M. Saunders, for Salem.
20th Arab Ship Kullalie, Abram, for Judda.
31st H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H. Johnston, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS. On the 1st Instant, at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel Baker, Commissary General, aged 47 years.

As a public servant he was most zealous, faithful, andscrupulous, in the discharge of his duties: as a friend the most generous, liberal, and kind hearted: in the nearer relations of life most affectionate and confiding: and in all honorable, almost to a romantic extreme. The life of Society, his gaiety of heart was not the effect of want of feeling or reflection. He was the kindest Master, Friend, and Husband, and was embued with a deep sense of Religion.

To those who knew Colonel Baker these few words will appear unnecessary, and to fall far short of the truth: to those who knew him not, they will convey a very inadequate idea of his Character.

On the Evening of the 7th Inst. Thom Henry, eldest Son of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, of the 14th Regt. N. I. aged eighteen months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Arcot, on the 11th January, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Serjt W. Higgins, of H. M. 46th Regt. to Miss Caroline Grant, eldest Daughter of J. Grant, Store Serjt. of Vellore.
At St. George's Church, on the 25th January, by the Rev. J. Hallowell, Stewart Crawford, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Harriet Page Dyer, eldest Daughter of Samuel Sumner Dyer, Esq. M. D.
BIRTHS.—At Black Town, on the 20th January, Mrs. J. McDonald, of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 21st January, the Lady of Alexander Johnston, Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Prome, on the 9th of November, Ensign George P. C. Smithwaite, of the 24th Regt. of N. I. aged 21 years.
Killed in Action with the Enemy near Prome, in Ava, on the 1st December 1825, Lieut. T. B. M. Sutherland, of H. M. 41st Regiment of Foot.
At Trichinopoly, on the 3d anuary, Anne Caroline, the eldest Daughter of Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, aged nearly 21 months.
At Bangalore, on the 5th January, Captain William Mackintosh, 31st Regt. Trichinopoly Light Infantry.
At Masulipatam, on the 17th January, Captain W. James, Paymaster of the Northern Division.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Nusseerabad, on the 15th of December, at the House of Lieutenant Philip C. Anderson, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Lieut. Frederic Angelo, 7th Light Cavalry, to Miss Catherine Agden Anderson.
At Calcutta, on the 7th of January, Mr. Robert Johnston Sherburne, to Miss Mary Celia Aystep.
At the Church of Chandernagore, on the 8th January, Mr. C. F. Pinnetz, to Miss F. Bouchez, Daughter of Captain Bouchez, of the French Naval Service.
At Chinsurah, on the 9th January, by the Reverend W. Morton, Mr. John Ogilvy, of Kisnaghur, Indigo Planter, to Miss Jane Benbow, of Chandernagore,
At Calcutta, on the 9th of January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Principal Mill, the Reverend John Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay, to Margaret Franks, eldest Daughter of the Honorable Sir John Franks.
At Calcutta, on the 18th January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the most Reverend Fré Manoel de Santa Thereza, M. A. Lackersteen, Esq. of the Firm of Lackersteen, and Co. to Miss J. Dessent.
At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Frutuozo, Mr. Lewis De Almeyda, Esq. to Mrs. A. M. Rebeiro.
At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Frutuozo, Mr J. Thomas, to Miss Emelia Swaris.
At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Frutuozo, Mr. James Williams, to Miss Maria D'Cruz.
BIRTHS.—At Bankeepore, on the 30th November, Mrs. M. Ward, the wife of Mr. F. Ward, Assistant in the Office of the Central Board of Revenue of a Son and Heir.
At Saugor, on the 1st December, the Lady of Doctor Urquhart, of the 43d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
At Futtyghur, on the 25th December, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Nation, Commanding 23d Native Infantry, of a Son.
At Meerut, on the 28th December, the Lady of Captain D. Bruce, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
At Lahorpore, on the 8th January, the Lady of Captain John Hailes, Sub-Assistant Hon'ble Company's Stud, of a Son.
At Fort William, on the 10th January, the Lady of the late Captain D. Thomas, Superintendant of Govt. Cadets, of a Daughter.
At Bishop's College, on the 12th of January, the Lady of Professor Holmes, of a Daughter.
At Dum-Dum, on the 12th of January, the Wife of Sergeant Wm Price, of the Artil. Band, of a daughter.
At Patna, on the 13th January, the Wife of Mr Dommie Joze, of the Patna Collectorship, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 14th of January, Mrs. J. Griff, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 14th of January, Mrs. Forth, of a Son.
At Chunder, on the 14th January, the Lady of J. Bluett, Esq. Planter at Hanskalle, of a Daughter.
At Chowringhee, on the 14th of January, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Commandant J. A. Paul McGregor Deputy Military Auditor General, of a Son.
At Howrah, on the 16th of January, Mrs. John Statham, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 18th January, the Lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq. of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 19th January, at his residence in Harrington-street, the Lady of John Lewis, Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Passy, near Paris, on the 8th of August last, in the 34th year of her age, Anna Louisa Nahuys, formerly Miss Vanden Berg, wife of Colonel Nahuys.
At Rangoon, on the 25th of October last, Mr. William Hamley, late Assistant to Messrs. T. R. Wiltshire, and Co.
At Dum-Dum, on the 11th of January, Henry Hamilton, aged 1 year and 28 days, the infant son of C. B. Crommelin, Esq. of Gorruckpor.
At Monghyr, on the 12th January, Mr. Henry Francis, aged 19 years and 12 days.
At Calcutta, on the 15th January, the infant Son of Mr. A. Fleming, aged 22 days.
At Calcutta, on the 16th of January, Mr. John Dubois, a Native of Cochin.
At Chinsurah, on the 16th January, Ann, the fourth Daughter of Mr. J. D. Conyers, of Calcutta, aged 19 years, 2 months and 6 days.
At Kedgeree, on the 17th January, William Andrew Chalmer, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, aged 40 years.
At Calcutta, on the 17th January, Mr. Thomas Hutt, aged 30 years.
At Calcutta, on the 20th January, Benjamin Hardtman, Esq. Surgeon, and Sub-Assistant H. C. Stud, aged 38 years.
At Saugor, on the 24th December, the Infant Daughter of Doctor Urquhart.

Madras Intelligence.

JANUARY 27, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted. viz.

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Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY GOVERNMENT.
10th JANUARY 1826.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order by the Supreme Government be published.

FORT WILLIAM, 10*th December* 1825.

No. 350 of 1825—1*st*. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract of a Military General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 3d of August 1825, communicating the appointment of an Inspector and two Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals to His Majesty's Forces serving in India, be published in General Orders.

Para. 12. "His Majesty's Government having determined that Medical Inspecting Officers should be attached to the Staff of His Majesty's Army in India, for the purpose of furnishing to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and to the Army Medical Board, Reports on the health of the King's Troops, and the state of their Regimental Hospitals, we have to advise you of the appointment of an Inspector of Hospitals, to the Staff of The Commander in Chief in India; and of a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to that of the Commanders in Chief at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.

13. "The duties of these Officers are defined by instructions which they have received from the Army Medical Board in the Country. A copy of those which were issued to Dr. Burke on the 1st of March last, is transmited for your information, from which you will perceive, that the charge of these Officers is strictly confined to whatever may relate to His Majesty's Force serving in India, and does not extend to any employment which might interfere with the Medical Regulations of our Service.

2*d*. The undermentioned Medical Officers have been appointed by His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief to the situations abovementioned. viz.

Inspector of Hospitals,—Dr. W. A. Burke, *Bengal.*

Deputy Inspectors,... { Ebenezer Brown, *Madras.* / Dr. James Strachan, *Bombay.*

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Military Department.
By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) R. CLIVE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	18th January, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Prem.	23	8	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	22	8	Prem.
Disct.	1	8	Five Per Cent Loan	2	8	Disct.
Ditto	0	12	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	1	8	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

2 ½ *a* 2 1 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 1 *a* 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5300 to 5500.

BANK ON BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6	0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5	0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit....	6	0 "

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 8TH DEC. 1825.

The Honorable F. J. Shore, Assistant to the Commissioner in Kamaoon.

THE 5TH JANUARY, 1826.

Mr. J. Sanford, Senior Judge of the provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.
Mr. R. Walpole, Third Judge of Ditto Ditto.
Mr. H. Oakeley, Fourth Judge of Ditto Ditto.
Mr. W. M. Fleming, Second Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Patna.
Mr. J. C. Elliott, Third Judge of Ditto Ditto.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 5th January, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to Cancel the General Order of the 19th November last, as far as relates to Cornet Christie, 13th Light Dragoons, who is accordingly reinstated in that Regiment—Cancels the Appointment of Ensign Corbit Cotton from the 19th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Christie resigned.

The following Appointments, notified in the General Order of the 26th Ultimo, are likewise Cancelled:

54th Foot.

Lieutenant John Gray, to be Captain.
Ensign J. B. Dodd, to be Lieutenant.
James Speedy, Gentleman, to be Ensign.

Assistant Surgeon Starr, of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, will assume the Medical charge of the 54th Foot, upon its arrival at Fort St. George, and will continue to do duty with it, until the arrival of a Medical Officer belonging to the Corps.

In obedience to instructions received from the Horse Guards, the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief directs the following declaration may be substituted in lieu of that required from Officers applying for Leave to proceed to Europe on Private Affairs, or Medical Certificate, as announced in General Orders No. 2682, of the 23d of August 1822.

I ——— hereby declare, upon my honor, that it is not my intention, at the expiration of my Leave, to retire from the Service, but if at, or previous to, the expiration of my Leave, I should quit the Service, exchange to another Corps, or to Half-pay, I will hold myself responsible for the Payment of the Passage to India, of the Officer who may succeed to my Commission.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 5th January, 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at the Head Quarters of the Grand Army, Camp before Bhurtpore, on the Twenty-second day of December 1825, Lieutenant Edward Griffiths, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge; viv.

1st Charge.—"For coming to the Mess of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, on the afternoon of the 24th November 1825, in a state of Intoxication, such conduct being disgraceful to the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman."

2d. Charge.—"For being Drunk on the Morning of the 25th November 1825, whilst the Regiment was on the March from Ferozabad to Etamadpore, both charges being in breach of the Articles of War."

Deliberation.—The Court having maturely weighed the evidence for the Prosecution, and for the Defence, and what the Prisoner hath urged in his justification.

Finding.—Do find him, the said Lieutenant Edward Griffiths, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, Guilty of the Charges, and of every part thereof.

Sentence.—The Court adjudge the Prisoner, Lieutenant Edward Griffiths of his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, to be Cashiered.

Approved and Confirmed; but, in consideration of his distressed circumstances, as represented by his Commanding Officer, his length of Service, and his having purchased his first Commission, Mr. Griffiths will be recommended to be allowed the Sale of his Ensigncy.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

Mr. Griffiths is to be struck off the strength of the 59th Regiment from the date of this Order being made known to him, and he is to be directed to repair to Calcutta forthwith, where, upon his arrival, he will report himself to the Town Major of Fort William.

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 6th January, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Light Dragoons.

Ensign Corbet Cotton from the 19th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Sugden promoted, 15th November, 1825.

14th Foot.

Ensign Robert Delay to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Armstrong promoted, in the 54th Foot, 3d December, 1825.

Serjeant Major Wm. Graham, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Daly promoted, 3d December, 1825.

Ensign Graham to be Adjutant vice Armstrong promoted, 3d December, 1825.

20th Foot.

Adjutant Henry Hollinsworth to be Ensign, without purchase, vice McDermott promoted in the 44th Foot, 5th December, 1825.

38th Foot.

Major William Frith to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Evans deceased, 18th December, 1825,

Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable J. Finch, from the Half-pay, to be Major, vice Frith promoted, 18th December, 1825.

44th Foot.

Major J. C. L. Carter to be Lieuteuant Colonel, without purchase, vice Dunkin deceased.

Captain Thomas Mackrell to be Major, without purchase, vice Carter promoted.

Lieutenant J. C. Webster to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Mackrell promoted.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign E. C. Mathias, vice Gledstanes deceased, 10th August, 1825.

Ensign H. L. Layard, vice Webster promoted.

Ensign R. McDermott, from the 20th Foot, vice Paton deceased, 5th December, 1825.

Ensign R. B. McCrea, vice Donaldson deceased, 6th December, 1825.

Ensign J. D. de Wend, vice Carr deceased, 17th December, 1825.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Thomas Watton Halfhide, Gentleman, vice Layard promoted.

Somerset Grove, Gentlemen, vice McCrea promoted, 6th December, 1825.

Serjeant Major Rupert Allen, from the 4th Light Dragoons, vice de Wend promoted, 17th December, 1825,

56th Foot.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. B. Armstrong, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Grindley deceased, 3d December, 1825.

89th Foot.

Ensign Robert Stanford, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Currie resigned, 5th November, 182b.

Captain Armstrong, 54th Foot, will continue to do duty with the 14th Regiment, until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 9th January, 1826.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lietenaut-Colonel McGregor, 59th Foot, to act as Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald; to take effect from the Sailing of Major General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bt.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief,

J. FINCH, *Offig. A. G.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 23D JAN. 1826.

The following Despatch received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is published for general information:

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 11th Jan. 1826.

To the Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST, *Governor General &c. &c. &c*

MY LORD,

I have delayed some days addressing your Lordship, in the hope that I should have been enabled to report the result of an assault on the Town of Bhurtpoor. The Breaches, however, have not yet been rendered practicable.

2d.—It having been ascertained that the Batteries were not sufficient effectually to breach the Walls, a Mine was commenced on the evening of the 6th Inst. in the Escarpe of the Ditch on the Northern face, to improve the right breach. The Engineers, however, fearing a discovery, should they continue their operations during the day, sprung it at day-light on the following morning, when not sufficiently advanced to have any material effect on the Wall.

3d—A second attempt was made, when our Miners were driven away, having been countermined from the interior before they had entered many feet. The Gallery was subsequently blown in by us. having discovered that the Enemy were keeping watch in it.

4th.—Brigadier Anbury having represented to me that it was his decided opinion that the Breach was not sufficiently easy to authorise his reporting it practicable, I was induced to delay the Assault, waiting the result of two Mines which he is now driving into the Curtain, from the Sap, and under the Ditch. Much as I must regret this unexpected delay, I feel a consolation in the hope that the place will eventually be stormed with comparative facility to the Troops.

5th.—The Mines under the counterscarp of the Ditch, in front of the right breach, have been sprung with success, and similar ones are nearly ready in front of the left breach.

6th.—A serious accident occurred on the night of the 8th instant, by the blowing up of several Tumbrils in rear of the Old Mrotar Battery in front of Buldeo Sing's Garden, setting fire to a number of Cotton Bags collected there, and dostroying about 20,000 Pounds weight of Ammunition. I am happy, however, to state, that the loss in lives was not so extensive as might have been expected, only eight Sepoys and some few labourers having been killed. The explosion was occarioned by a Shot from the Fort passing through one of the Tumbrils.

7th.—I beg to inform your Lordship, that Doorjun Sal having sent a message offering to come over to my Camp and declare Bulwunt Singht Rajah, he was informed, that he would be received in Camp, but that hostilities would not be suspended until the Town and Fort should be unconditionally surrendered, since which no serious proposition has been received from him.

8th.—I beg to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a Return of Casualties which have occurred since the 5th instant, and have the honour to be,

My Lord, &c.

(Signed) COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in the Army before Bhurtpoor fom the 5th to the 11th January 1825.

Camp, January, 1826

11th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Killed:—1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Sepoys.

Foot Artillery.

Killed—1 Sepoy and 4 men.

Wounded—7 Privates, (Europeans) and 2 Sepoys.

Sappers, Miners, and Pioneers.

Killed—2 Sepoys. Wounded—2 Jemadars, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 14 Sepoys, and 1 man.

H. M. 14th Foot.

Wounded—2 Privates.

H. M. 59th Foot.

Wounded—1 Private.

15th Regiment N. I.

Wounded—1 Havildar and 2 Sepoys.

18th Regiment N. I.

Killed—1 Sepoy.

23d Regiment N. I.

Wounded—1 Subadar and 1 Sepoy.

31st Regiment N. I.

Killed—4 Sepoys.

32d Regiment N. I.

Killed—1 Naick and 4 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Field Officer, 1 Subaltern, and 3 Sepoys.

35d Regiment N. I.

Wounded—2 Naicks and 5 Sepoys.

36th Regiment N. I

Killed—2 Sepoys. Wounded—3 Sepoys.

37 Regiment N. I.

Wounded—2 Sepoys.

58th Regimsnt N. I.

Wounded—2 Sepoys.

60th Regiment N. I.

Wounded—3 Sepoys.

33d Regiment N. I.

Killed—1 Naick, 2 Sepoys, and 1 Man.

Wounded—1 Serjeant, 1 Subadar, and 2 Sepoys.

63d Regiment N. I.

Wounded—1 Sepoy.

Grand Total—25 Killed and 66 Wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded.

33d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel Faithfull, severely, not dangerously—Ensign Campbell, slightly.

N. B.—*H. M. 11th Dragoons*: 1 Horse Killed. *20th Regiment Light Cavalry*: 1 Horse Killed, and 1 Horse Wounded.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON. A. G.

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON, *Sec. to the Govt.*

The preceding Despatches complete the Official account of the proceedings before Bhurtpore, up to the 11th instant, but private letters to the 13th, have been received, at which time the Engineers were still busily engaged in preliminary operations. On the nights of the 9th and 10th, trenches had been carried to the edge of the ditch, and two mines run in below it to within 30 feet of the counterscarp: an easy ascent to the ditch was anticipated: the ditch had been the scene of several skirmishes in which small parties of Goorkhas had driven from it bodies of the Enemy considerably superior in force: on the morning of the 11th, a party of above sixty of them was dislodged by twenty of the Goorkha Corps without loss, three of the Fort people were killed—similar affairs occurred on the 11th, and the morning of the 12th, with the like result—the Goorkhas behaved with great steadiness and spirit, notwithstanding a heavy fire kept up from the fort; the object of the Enemy was to cover their miners, who were preparing a mine under the expected advance of General REYNELL's column, but which has been counteracted.

On the night of the 12th, the ditch was passed on the left point of attack, and a mine opened into the face of the opposite bastion—by the morning of the 13th, the miners had penetrated several feet, and there was every reason to suppose that their progress was wholly unsuspected by the Enemy. Another little affair had taken place on the right, where Captain TAYLOR, of the Engineers, with a party of the 14th, and a Detachment of Sappers and Miners, had been sent to examine the supposed mine on the counterscarp. In the ditch he met a party of the Enemy sheltered by bags of cotton, who were speedily dislodged, but Captain TAYLOR, we regret to state, was wounded by one of them in the face; he also received some further injury from a soldier of his own party who mistook him for ene of the Enemy. His wounds are not considered dangerous. All accounts concur in representing the Enemy as having lost all confidence, and many desertions were taking place.

The European Regiment had joined the besieging force, and were expected to take a part in the Storm. Captain IRVINE and two Sepoys are said to have ascended the crest of the breach on the right, and to have found no difficulty in the ascent.

The Meeting at the Town-Hall on Saturday last, for the distribution of Prizes to the Scholars of the Anglo Indian College, was numerously attended, both by European and Native Visitors, and offered much gratification to those who take an interest in the dissemination of real knowledge amongst the Native Community. The Members of the Committee of Public Instruction presided on the occasion. The President, the Honorable Mr. HARINGTON, opened the proceedings by reading extracts from the Visitors' report of the late examination, which gave a favorable view of the progress of the Students during the past year, in the command of the English Language. Arithmetic, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and bore testimony to the diligence and attentiveness of the Pupils and Preceptors. —The President then addressed to the Students and to the Native Managers present, some observations on the important objects of the Institution, and intimated the disposition of the Government to give it every reasonable encouragement, as long as the Members of the Native Society evinced their sense of the benefits to be derived from it, and an inclination to co-operate for its advantage. The Honorable the President, also noticed the purposed appropriation of the munificent grant of Maharaja Raja BAIDYANATH RAI, and other similar donations to the endowment of scholarships in the Institutions under the controul of the Committee, in order to enable such scholars as have not the means of protracting their studies to maturity, to remain for a longer period in the College.

The classes were then called up in succession, and the boys to whom prizes had been previously awarded, being selected from the rest, gave short specimens of their acquirements: the accuracy with which even the youngest explained in Bengali, the meaning of their English lessons, was highly satisfactory—the first class underwent a more particular examination, and besides reading and explaining their lessons, afforded ready and correct replies to various questions in History, Geography, and the different branches of Philosophy, as Mechanics, Optics, Hydraulics, &c. they also submitted specimens of origiual composition in Essays 'On the advantage of Education,' one of the best of which was read by its author: some poetical recitations concluded the examination: the prizes were distributed as the examination proceeded, by the Honorable the President; they consisted entirely of Books: those of the two Senior Classes were the following:

ATULA CHANDRA GANGOLL, Elegant Extracts, Prome, Todd's Dictionary, and Pope's, Iliad.

CASSIPERSAD GHOSA, Todd's Dictionary, Fergusson's Lectures, and Pope's Odyssey.

HARISCHUNDER DOSS, Todd's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar of Philosophy, and Telemachus.

KRISHNADHON MITR, Todd's Dictionary and Arabian Nights.

DEBNARAIN MUKHERJEE, Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Dryden's Virgil.

KRISHNA HURREE NANDEE, Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Percy Anecdotes, 1 vol.

RUSSIKLALL SHEN, Brown's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Percy Anecdotes, 1 vol.

RUSSIK KRISHNO MULLICK Bengali Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Pocket Dictionary.

AVINASHACHUNDRA GUNGOLI, Bengali Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Goldsmith's England.

HARISHCHUNDRA MITRA, Popular Geography and Pocket Dictionary.

At the conclusion of the examination the Honorable the President expressed his satisfaction, and that of the general Committee, with the state of the College, and urged upon the Native Gentlemen present, and the Students, the importance of the pursuits in which they were engaged, recommending particularly to the latter, to persevere in a course they had so well begun, and to qualify themselves by perfecting the elementary knowledge they had acquired to become useful servants of the public and respectable Members of Society. The importance of education, he observed, appeared to be dulyappreciated by themselves in the Essays they had written on the subject, and it remained for them to exhibit a practical illustration of the justice of the principles they had advocated. Baboo PRASANNAKUMAR THAKOOR, then rose, and on the part of the Native Managers, expressed their participation in the sentiments of the President, and returned their thanks to the Visitor of the College, to the general Committee, and to the Government, for the interest taken by them in the prosperity of the Institution.—The Meeting then adjourned.

A Meeting of the Members of the School Society was held yesterday, at the Town-Hall, when the Annual Report was read—the President of the Society, J. P. LARKINS, Esq., having resigned his post in consequence of his approaching departure for Europe, the Honorable SIR CHARLES GREY was nominated his successor: the report will be published without delay.

[*Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 19.

The report that was current some days ago of General COTTON'S death, we are happy to state, is quite unfounded. We did not like alluding to it at the time for obvious reasons. A Correspondent assigns a ludicrous enough origin to the rumour, which our readers are welcome to credit or not as they please.

On the Rangoon vessel passing the other, the last asked the usual query, "Ho! what news?" Replied the other, "Bad news—Cotton's (*meaning the raw material cotton*) fallen!" The Quiduncs immediately concluded that the worthy General had been killed!

[*India Gazette, January* 19.

The first article in the present Number of the QUARTERLY ORIENTAL is a Review of the 15th volume of the Asiatic Researches, and is distinguished for the acquaintance it displays with the various subjects, treated in that Asiatic miscellany. We are glad to observe that the Reviewer is able to prove so satisfactorily, that those, who, like Schlegel, assert that literature and scientific zeal appear to be unknown in India, must make an exception to this charge, in the case of the contributors to the Asiatic Researches. It is not venturedby the Reviewer to assert, that the names to be found in the volume now published, are to be placed on a level with some of the contributors to the preceding volumes, but adds—and none will deny the truth andjustice of the assertion, so long as the name of WILSON graces the Literature of India, there are some which may be associated with their predecessors without disparagement to the latter. In VOYSEY and FELL Oriental Literature have lost two of the most promising of promoters—men, as justly remarked by the viewer, who would have been able to have bined patriotism with the generous desi fame, and would have done honour to their try and themselves. by the prosecution of scientific and literary investigations they are both so eminently qualif writer in the Oriental is however with ourselves, that there is no such active Oriental Literature amongst us as might at first sight appear. Yet, are starving amidst wealth, and even ble bark [The QUARTERLY] which great a distance, and with such inf from the Researches, find it is di cure an able bodied crew." We is more ardour, on the other side o lar for literary pursuits, than on Literary Societies of Madras more especially the latter, give life and animation than are dis principal Presidency—We are pages of the ORIENTAL are ende of its best articles to the labours *Orientalist* on the Bombay Est wish they could excite a spirit o mong our *literati* nearer home; we are not without hopes, that th conductors of the work before us to proceed as they have done, in

nviting a channel of publication, as every one must admit the QUARTERLY ORIENTAL to be.

We have neither time nor room to go through the review of the Researches, which however will be found interesting alike to the grammarian, the mythologist, and the philosophical reader. The part of it, which treats of the literature of the *Hindoos*, and is a review of a short Hindoo tract, with observations by Sir William Jones, appears to us particularly interesting and amusing, and brings to light much of the literature of the natives of India, which has scarcely hitherto been supposed even to exist. In this part of the review the writer points out, as he has occasion often to do, the gross and unaccountable errors, into which MILL has fallen. This "Historian of India," as he has been called, denies the existence of the *Vadanti* philosophy as a *written system*, in the teeth, as the reviewer clearly shews, of the accumulated weight of evidence, that is embodied in a great variety of tracts. The ignorance of MILL of the, existence of works treating of the *Vedanti* doctrine is inexcusable, says the reviewer, if real, and if pretended it is worse. MILL, however, goes much further in speaking of the historical compositions of the Hindoos, than in his remarks about the *Vedanti* philosophy. 'It is, says he, acknowledged on all hands, that no Historical composition whatever, appears to have existed in the literature of the Hindus"—a position, which it is well observed and justly, by the reviewer, is of great importance, as leading to the inference, that the Hindoos had never "reached that point of intellectual maturity, at which the record of the fact, for the guidance of the future, begins to be understood." The critic in the Oriental remarks on this assertion of the Historian of India.—

"Unfortunately for his conclusion his postulate is not true. The acknowledgment he cites as being made on all hands is not so made, and he is obliged to qualify the *text* by a *note*, admitting that Sir William Jones had observed, it was much to be regretted that no Hindu nation *but the Cashmirians* had left regular histories. To this Mr. Mill replies, "what he meant by excepting the Cashmirians, we know not: *no history of them has ever been seen.*" By whom, we may ask? By a *Dr. Tennant*, who states that although "we have had recourse to the Sanscrit Records at Benares, for several years, no history of the country has been found which is the composition of a Native!" If, instead of wasting his time with Dr. Tennant, Mr. Mill had looked into the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches, he would have found that the *History of Cashmir had been seen*: that it was in Mr. *Colebrook's* possession, that extracts from it were cited by that Gentleman, and that he had announced an intention of giving a detailed account of the work. Again in the tenth volume, he would have found that it was cited by Colonel Wilford, with whose Dissertations he professes to be familiar. So much for the extent and accuracy of Mr. Mill's Researches. But, not only did the Cashmirians possess a series of historical writings in Sanscrit, but they are far from unfrequent in other parts of India. In the Dekhin, local histories or *Cheritras* are very common: in the province of Orissa such records exist, and are cited by Mr. Stirling in the volume of the Researches just published, who remarks, that "Mr. Mill's observation on Hindoo History does not hold good with regard to Orissa, for the Hindus of this Province do possess accounts, which carry an appearance of truth, and which they themselves believe, of their more modern kings and their actions." It is true, these records are not of ancient date; but they are still applicable as proofs of Mr. Mill's utter unacquaintance with the subject, for he is not satisfied with denying the existence of historical records *prior* to the *Mohammedan* invasion: but add, it is "*perhaps still more remarkable that since that period no historical work has been produced by a Hindu.*" To this the words cited by Mr. Stirling are an unanswerable reply, besides which we have now before us an *Akber Nama* or history of the reign of that prince in very classical Sanscrit. It is also well known that many Hindus about the courts of Mohammedan princes, cultivated composition in Persian, and we have likewise in our possession a Tarikhi Hind and a Tarikhi Cashmir both by Hindu authors, whilst the Lebeal Tawarikh, a general and voluminous history of India, is the work of Bindraban, the son of Raja Bhara Mal: names only Hindu. In this respect, therefore, as in regard to ancient histories, Mr. [illegible] displayed a want of accuracy equalled only by his want of mistrust in himself, and the diligence with which he has performed the duties of a critical historian."

[*John Bull, January* 21.

[illegible]om China dated 5th December
[illegible]wing Prices for Opium.
[illegible]-Malwa, 760—Turkey, 450.
[*Ben. Hur. Jan.* 24.

[illegible]ish News.

[illegible]SH PRESS.---JULY 15.

[illegible] OF THE PIX.

[illegible]ng, at ten o'clock, the Lords [illegible]ost Hon. Privy Council as-[illegible]esty's Exchequer, at which [illegible]ncellor, the Chancellor of [illegible]d Stowell, and Sir Henry [illegible]mbled, Mr. Wallace, the [illegible] was present, and although the meeting was to examine the coins issued by him, yet his Lordship did not see any objection to his taking his seat as a Privy Councillor; but still there wanted another Privy Councillor to constitute a Board, and they waited half an hour before another arrived, when Mr. Wynn entered the room.

The Board being then formed, the proper officer proceeded to call over the names of the Jury, and they answered as follows;---Thomas Brind, Thomas Ayres, Thomas Halifax, Thomas Albion Cox, Philip Gilbert, James Henderson, Sam. Haynes, Walter Smith, John Robinson, Thomas Hayter, George Miles, and John Johnson. Most of these gentlemen, we understood, are goldsmiths.

The Council and Jury assembled by virtue of an Order in Council, from the King in Council, to make trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint. The Jury were sworn to make an essay between his Majesty, the late Master of the Mint, Lord Maryborough, and also Mr Wallace, the present Master.

The Lord Chancellor shortly addressed the Jury, and told them they were to try the coins issued between the King and his people, with the Master of the Mint, it being essential the coin of this realm, which has attained such pre-eminence in the world, should be made pure, and that the public mind should be satisfied on this subject, the experience of ages. The Learned Lord then stated the substance of an indenture, which was entered into between our Sovereign Lord the King, which establishes the standard of the coin in gold and silver which directs alloy to be used, which is not to be too strong or too feeble. It further provides for a trial by a Pix, which is to be done by fire, water, &c. His Lordship concluded by saying he had no doubt, from the experience he had on former occasions with the same gentlemen, but that they would return a proper verdict.

The Lords of the Council then separated, and the Gentlemen of the Jury retired to the Duchy of Lancaster Court, were they were joined by the Clerk of the Goldsmith's Company and others, and proceeded to make the necessary experiments on the coins by calculations, and afterwards melted a certain quantity, to ascertain if the quantity of alloy in the coins contained was the proper proportion. The account of the gold monies coined by the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Master Worker of his Majesty's Mint, from the 29th June, 1824, to the first July, 1825, agreeably to the indenture, dated 6th February, 1817, the total value of the coinage amounted to 5,046,300*l.* A similar account of the silver coined at the same time, after the rate of sixty-six shillings to the pound weight (troy), of the standard of eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver and eighteen pennyweights of alloy; together with an account of the small monies coined for his Majesty's Maundy, in the year 1825; the whole of which was only of small amount, the total value of the coinage being only 137,761*l.* 16*s.* The experiments occupied the attention of the Jury till between three and four o'clock; the report of which was made at Goldsmiths' Hall.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *of Saturday June* 18.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 14th of June, 1825---Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a representation from the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, Master of his Majesty's Mint, dated the 29th of April last, in the words following, viz.:---

"In pursuance of your Majesty's gracious commands, that dies for your Majesty's coinage should be prepared according to the model of a new effigy of your Majesty which I had the honour to submit for your Majesty's approbation; and also that new reverses should be prepared for the gold and silver coinages, I humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty the annexed designs intended to be struck upon the several species, forming the whole series of your Majesty's gold and silver monies, namely:--

1st. The five pound gold piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy of your Majesty, with the inscription "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia," and the date of the year; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield mantled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid.: Def.:" and upon the rim of the piece the words "Decus et Tutamen" and the year of the reign.

2d. The double sovereign, or forty shilling gold piece, having for its obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the five pound piece, with the same inscription and words on the rim.

3d. The sovereign, or twenty shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield plain, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia," and a graining upon the rim.

4th The half sovereign, or ten shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as discribed for the sovereign, with the same incription, and a graining upon the rim.

5. The crown, or five shilling silver piece, having for the observe impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield, surmounted by the royal crown and helmet, with its mantlings, and the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," in a scroll beneath, with the insciption "Britanniarum Rex. Fid.. Def." and the words on the rim, "Decus et Tutamen," and the year of the reign.

6th The half-crown, or two shilling and six-pence silver piece, having for the obverse impresson the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the crown, with the inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

7th. The shilling, or twelve pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the emblems of the United Kingdom, namely the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by the royal crest, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex. Fid.: Def:" and a graining upon the rim."

8th. The half shilling, or six pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the shilling, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

Should it please your Majesty to approve of the said impressions to be struck upon his Majesty's coins herein respectively described, I humbly request your Majesty will be graciously pleased to signify your Majesty's orders thereon, that the coinage may be forthwith proceeded upon."

His Majesty, having taken the said representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of the said designs which are hereunto annexed, And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. JAMES BULLER.

GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—JULY 30.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Alexandria, June 8—"The great demand for the Indigo of this country has caused the Viceroy to direct the cultivation in various provinces to the East of Cairo. He has further ordered a new canal to be cut, which traversing the city of Cairo, will extend to more than 30 miles in the district of Serkari. To execute this great work, there will be required a sum of five millions sterling, and four years labour, and 3000 houses in the city will be demolished. The proprietors of these houses will receive indemnity in lands, with the obligation to sow them with Indigo. More than 50,000 men will work day and night, on the excavation of the canal, which is destined to convey a great quantity of water into the provinces beyond Frajum."

THE TELESCOPE,—JULY 31.

WELLESLEY POLE.

Being in the neighbourhood of Stratford last week, we paid a visit to the site of that once magnificent abode—Wanstead House. Scarcely a stone topples upon another, and the whole scene breathes gloom and desolation. Indignation, pity, and astonishment, by turns, took possession of our breast. The residence of the modern Sardanapalus---the richly-endowed Wellesley Pole, has been razed to the earth: his "feather" has drooped, never again to stand erect; and the wearer, after long wandering a fugitive in other lands, has been turned out of doors by his own wife!

There is something heart appalling in the view of such a sudden and severe reverse of human nature; but there is something, at the same time, strongly illustrative of the character of an Englishman. Buonaparte said, there was "only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." This is, perhaps, a little too frolicsome and skipping. He might more truly have observed, there was frequently, only, "a hop, step, and a jump" between these two extremes.

Only three little years past, and the master of Wanstead House was perhaps the richest commoner in England. He had married the richest heiress; his equipages were numerous and costly, and his retinue of proportionate extent and splendour. But six months ago, he was with this once "richest heiress" a quiet inmate of an hotel in France, occupying the apartments usually occupied by the common run of travellers from his own country, while his tokay was transmuted into vin ordinaire, and his golden fringed Genoa velvet curtains were exchanged for the mere gossamer texture of muslin and leno. These are sad thoughts—mournful reminiscenses; but they speak volumes of instruction.

In no country in the world are fortunes made and unmade—won and lost—in so sudden and surprising a manner as in our own.

"This day, a reservoir to save and spare,
The next, a fountain spouting through the air."

So sung Pope—but a more ancient and a more inspired bard, sung before him, that "there be some that put their trust in their goods, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches and think that their houses shall continue for ever, and that their dwelling places shall endure from one generation to another, and call the lands after their own names;" but other casualties than that of death deprive them of their property, and strip them of their pomp. Thus it hath been with the modern Sardanapalus. It will scarcely be believed, that within the compass of a few years, an annual income of little short of £80,000 should have plunged its proprietor into such a state of necessity and distress as to have caused him to dispose of every thing by *public auction*. Houses, lands, furniture,—pictures where an ancestry was delineated in yet unfading colours—and cabinet treasures, which had been the gift of sovereigns, and of the illustrious in arts, arms, dignity and hereditary rank and virtue; these, including even the last lingering bottle of what is as costly or common in the cellars, have been *all* swept away under the hammer of the auctioneer!

THE BURIAL OF A TAR.

It was a morning at sea--- the sun had just risen and not a cloud appeared to obstruct his rays---a light breeze played upon the bosom of slumbering ocean---the stillness of the morning was only disturbed by the ripple of the water, or the driving of the flying fish. It seemed as if the calm and noiseless spirit of the deep was brooding over the waters. The National flag, displayed half way down the royalmast, played in the breeze, unconscious of its import: the vessel glided in serenity, and seemed tranquil as the element on whose surface she moved, she knew not of the sorrow within her bosom and appeared to look down on the briny expanse beneath her, in all the confidence and security of thought. To her brave crew it was a morning of gloom: they had been boarded by the angel of death, and the forecastle now contained, all that was mortal of his victim; his soul had made its final exit. Grouped around the windlass and engaged in reflection, the hardy sons of the ocean sympathised with each other. Conscience was at his post. I believe they were impressed with realities of eternity—they spoke of the virtues of their deceased messmate—of his honesty, sensibility, his generosity—one recollected to have seen him share his last dollar of hard-earned wages with a distressed shipmate—all could attest to his affability. They spoke of his accomplishments as a sailor, of his resolution, of the nerve of his arm, and the intrepidity of his soul in the hour of peril, while the winds of heaven were let loose in all their fury, and destruction was on the wing—seize the helm, and hold the ship securely till the danger had passed by. They would have continued long in their reverie, but they were summoned to prepare for the rites of sepulture, and pay the last honours to their breathless companion. The work was commenced with heavy hearts and many a sigh. A rude coffin was constructed, and the body placed within it. The hardy crew, in their tarstained habiliments, stood round: the main hatches were his bier, a foresail was his pall. The main topsail was hove to the mast; the ship paused in her course, and stood still; and as we "committed his body to the deep," I heard the knell of the ship bell, and the plunge of the coffin. The tears started in the eyes of the generous tars. My soul melted within me as I thought of the home scenes of him, whom we buried in the deep—of joys that were to be dashed with woe—of hopes that were to be drowned in sorrow.

GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—AUGUST 2.

FRENCH MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The following intelligence is contained in a letter from M. Fatana, Bishop of Sinate, and Apostolic Vicar of Suetchura in China.

Persecution, which raged with great violence five years ago, and which has never entirely subsided, had nevertheless gradually diminished: but in 1824 it was renewed in several places, on account of a conspiracy formed against the Emperor by a sect of Pagans, but happily discovered. The examinations relative to this affair served as a pretext to call the Christians to an account. Most of them escaped by giving money; a few yielded to fear, and placed superstitious tables in their houses; others, however, resisted with great courage, and made a noble profession of the faith for which they suffered.

Among the latter, the Christians of two towns called Lo-Taha-hien and Tohung-Kian-hien distinguished themselves by their constancy. Efforts were made to constrain them to apostatize, but nearly all, both men and women, showed themselves disposed to suffer death rather than renounce their faith. This conduct drew upon them all sorts of insults, ill treatment and vexations; at length they were left quiet, but nine Christians of Lo-teha-hien, who by their exertions encourage others, were conducted before the Governor, who omitted neither caresses nor punishments to induce them to renounce their faith. Finding them immovable, this Madarine caused them to be conducted to the principal town, that they might there be condemned to exile; he went there himself to support the accusation, but was very ill received, neither the Viceroy nor the superior Madarines having given orders to persecute the Christians; however, at his solicitation, the nine confessors were brought before the judges, who laboured in vain to make them apostatize. They were next conducted before the Viceroy, who first treated them with mildness, and then threatened them with capital punishment. These *noble* believers throwing themselves upon their knees, declared that they would voluntarily suffer death for the sake of their religion. The Viceroy, affected by their firmness, did not condemn them to death but to perpetual banishment in Tartary. The Emperor confirmed the sentence, and the nine Christians departed for the place of their exile, in May 1824, with their wives, who resolved to follow them.

The Christians of the other town Tchoung-Kiang-hion, were likewise ill-treated; and here also, there were nine who distinguished

themselves by more courage than the rest. The Governor, seeing that the conduct of the Governor of Lo-teha-hien had not been approved, would not conduct these Christians to the metropolis, but condemned them himself to carry the *conque** until they should renounce their religion; but although they ever refused to yield they were successively set at liberty, notice being given them to appear whenever required.

Notwithstanding the occurrence, and although the Christians were extremely ill-treated in many places, the exercises of religion were nowhere interrupted, and the missionaries were able to visit almost all the Christian Institutions, and administer the sacrifice to the faithful. The Christians who at the beginning of the persecution, had been condemned to carry the *conque* until death, constantly displayed the same firmness. The Emperor, upon his accession to the throne, remitted the punishment of those under condemnation. The Christians condemned to the *conque* were also to return home, but upon condition of renouncing their religion: In 1824, all those who carried the *conque* were brought before the governors, and urged to make abjuration, in order to enjoy the grace promised. All of them. except one, confessed the faith anew, and consequently continued to carry the *conque* voluntarily. These magnanimous Christians are not more than twelve in number, all the others having died before the expiration of ten years.—As to those who have been exiled into Tartary for their attachment to the faith, and who were very numerous, two only returned: of the others no intelligence has been received, but there is reason to believe they persevered.

Monsieur Thadee Lieon, a Chinese priest, was condemned to be strangled or exiled for life, as the Emperor should ordain. His crime was having constantly refused to renounce the Christian religion, and having confessed that he was priest and preacher of the said religion. The Emperor's order was delayed for two years and this priest remained in person: but in 1824, as he ever persisted in his first declaration, and protested his attachment to the faith, his sentence of death was carried into execution. This pious minister was strangled and thus consummated martyrdom, on the 30th of November of the same year

In 1824 the establishment of a seminary was commenced, in which are collected twelve pupils, who study Latin and are formed in the practice of piety, under a Chinese priest. Many others solicit admission, but the difficulty of the times and poverty of the mission prevent the reception of a greater number. The Bishop of Maxula, assistant to the apostolic vicar is superior of this seminary, but he has been unable hitherto to reside there, and has committed the care of the establishment to a Chinese priest educated at Poulo pinang. This priest is very learned, and by his presence the Christians are less exposed than by that of an European priest.

Moreover, the Bishop of Maxula is required to superintend the labours of some new priests in the east. There are in the mission no other Europeans than the two bishops and M. Escodeca: the latter is in bad health, and cannot visit the Christians. The Bishop of Maxula has his health better than for several years, and labours with much zeal. Mons. Imbert who is at Tonking has been expected for several years, and couriers were sent out to meet him, but apprehensions are entertained that they died in a rebellion which broke out in the contiguous provinces of China.

We are about to send other couriers to conduct M. Imbert, of whom the mission has great need. The number of the Chinese priests is 26, of which five are infirm, and can no longer visit the Christians.

In the course of 1824 there were in Sutchaen 29,342 annual confessions, and 335 adults baptised. There are moreover, 1246 old Catechumens, and 401 received this year, without reckoning many other adults who have determined to embrace religion, but who have not yet been classed among the Catechumens. Baptism has been administered to 837 children of Christians, and to 6,280 children of infidels in danger of death. The number of Christians is 46,287, including the Catechumens and children, but not the apostates; there are 27 schools for boys and 25 for girls.

At a meethinge of shentlemen of order and good government of de beebles, met at de sighn of de Blushing Moses, in Duke's place.---

Resholbet---Becaas some French beebles hap set op a new pork-shop over de way.

Resholbet---Becaas we hate dat pork shop over de way;

Resholbet---Dat does dat sell kriskens, and black bodens, and dose tings---is very bad;

Resholbet---Dat ve is very shartin our beebles has more of de good sens as to eat any of dat:

Resholbet---Dat ve promish de beebles dat rost pork, or any ting vat has pork vit, is very unshaveri;

Resholbet---Dat *Moses* himself said so---and all de *Rabbis* ever since den said so---and all de beebles beleef it ever since.---Vat! can dere be better antigity as dis?

Resholbet---Vat! vill de beebles eat after all dis!

Resholbet---Vell den! shall dey begin to eat de pork now, becaas Kabbi Pritzali, and all dem dam set, tell dem only to try how de pork taiste?

Resholbet, Omnium---Dat de beebles must not taiste de pork---tis very dangerous for dem once to taiste de pork---for vy? becaas of de conshegenses:

Resholbet---Dat none but de Rabbis and all de high prist can eat de pork without eatin de dievil at de same time.

Resholbet, Ergo—Dat if de common beebles eat dis pork, de dievil will eat dem:

Resholbet---Dat ve vil all tell dem so, and do all as ve can to make dem belif it;

Resholbet---Dat ve vill all put on de corage—for vy? becaas Mordecai, de Jew, is sheated in de King'sh gate;

Resholbet, Finish---Becaas ve hates dat dam pork-shop over de vays.

(Shined) by order fun de Cubroushi,
SHAM HAM SHAM, Sec.

Valuable Substitute for a Taper.---The French delight in little strokes of malice. One of their stories is that the Duke of Orleans looking about rather anxiously for a Napoleon which he had dropped at a soiree, the Duke of Northumberland very politely assisted his search by the light of a *bank note* which he burned for the purpose, instead of a taper. His Royal Highness has rather a reputation for *prudence*.

THE COURIER.—AUGUST 11.

MEXICO, JUNE 11.—Since the presentation by Mr. Ward of his credentials, and his reception as British Charge d'Affaires, we have nothing new in politics, nor indeed in any thing else, if I except the arrival, on the 8th inst. at the Mint, in this city, of the first conducta (convoy) of silver from the Valenciana mine. It is sent here to be coined. The papers by the April packet have brought us Mr. Baring's speech on the Mexican Mines. It is a pity that a man of Mr. Baring's standing in the world should speak so loosely—It is an odd coincidence that Mr. Baring's denouncement of mining as a mere bubble, should arrive here just about the same day as the first arrival of silver from the mines. No Member of the British House of Commons would speak as this Gentleman did, if he knew the benefit that the mining districts of this country are at this moment of time receiving from the setting of the mines to work, and the thousands of people who are honestly and usefully employed by them.

The Government of Mexico has issued an order to the following effect:—"The Supreme Government having ascertained in a positive manner that the island called Cayo Hueso is the channel through which Spanish goods are introduced from Havannah into the port of Mexico, thereby evading the law prohibiting the introduction of such goods, his Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico has been pleased to decree, that 60 days after the receipt of this order, no cargo coming from Cayo Hueso shall be admitted in any of the ports of the Republic, and that all such cargoes as might come therefrom, after the expiration of the said term of 60 days, shall be subjected to the laws on the matter, it being his Excellency's pleasure that you should immediately charge the maritime custom-houses under your direction, with the strict observance of this order, for the non-compliance of which the *employes* in the Custom-houses will be made responsible, as well as for any fault or omission which they may incur.

THE COURIER,—AUGUST 15.

[*From the Moniteur of Friday, Aug.* 12.]

OFFICIAL PART.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE AND COLONIES.

"Baron de Mackau, of the navy, sailed from Rochfort, on the 4th May last, on board the Circe frigate, with orders to proceed to St. Domingo, and to carry thither the following Ordinance:—

"ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

"PARIS, *April* 17, 1825.

"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting---Considering Articles 14 and 73 of the Charter, desiring to provide for what is called for by the interests of the French merchants, the misfortunes of the ancient Colonies of St. Domingo, and the precarious situation of the present inhabitants of that Island, we have ordained and ordain as follows:---

"Article 1. The ports of the French of St. Domingo are open to the commerce of all nations. The duties levied in the ports, either upon vessels or merchandize whether entering or going out, shall be equal and uniform for all Flags, except for the French Flag, in favour of which their duties shall be reduced one shalf.

"Article 2. The present inhabitants of the French part of St. Domingo shall pay into the *Caisse Generalo des Depots et des Consignations* of France, in five equal instalments, from year to year, the first of which will become due on the 31st December 1825, the sum of 150,000,000 of francs, destined to indemnify the ancient colonists who shall claim an indemnity.

"Article 3. We grant on these conditions, by the present ordinance to the actual inhabitants of the French part of the Island of Saint Domingo, the full and entire Independence of their Government.

"The present Ordinance shall be sealed with the Great Seal.

"Give at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 17th of April, the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the first of our Reign.

(By the King.) "CHARLES.

"The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State of the Department of Marine and the Colonies.

(Sealed.) "Count de CHABRAL.

"The Keeper of the Seals of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Justice

(Countersigned.) "Count de PEYRONNET.

"The President of the Council of Ministers,

"DE VILLELE"

[Here follows the Telegraphic Despatch from Brest, as already given in the *Etoile*. The following is added:]

"N. B. Notice of the above despatch has been immediately forwarded to all the ports of France, as well by the Telegraph as by extraordinary Couriers."

We have now before us the official ordinance of the King of France, declaring the full and entire independence of the Government of St. Domingo. It is a curious document, and, like the Commonwealth of *Gonzales*, "the latter end of it forgets the beginning." In fact, the anxiety to assert in theory what was renounced in practice, or, in other words, to unite a substantive act of authority with the mere phantom of it, has led to a whimsical jumble in the enactments of this ordinance. Thus, for example, it begins with ordaining that the ports of the French part of St. Domingo are open to the commerce of all nations, as if it really depended upon the will of France what ships should be allowed to visit the ports of its former colony. It is in this way that the principal of legitimate sovereignty is supposed to be maintained; a principle whose "dignity," as we learn from the *Etoile*, would have been compromised by negociating a treaty with the Haytien Government, as we did with that of the United States, when we acknowledged their Independence. Well—be it so. The manner of the thing does not signify much, when the end sought is effectually secured. We confess, however, there is a looseness in the wording of this Contract, which if France could ever have any motive to recede from it hereafter, would seem to afford her the opportunity. "We grant," says the Ordinance, "to the actual inhabitants of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, the full and entire Independence of their Government." This is more like a bargain which gives a life interest only to the parties in whose favor it is made, than a solemn and unconditional surrender of sovereignty, now and for ever. Circumstances, we grant, make the act as final and as secure, as it could be rendered by the most precise terms; besides which, the honour and good faith of the French nation are pledged to the real purport of the transaction.

THE COURIER.—AUGUST 16.

We have received Brussels Papers this morning to the 13th instant. They contain details of some interest to our Catholic friends. The King of the Netherlands has increased the salaries of a hundred and eleven Catholic Clergymen, who were distinguished by their piety and good conduct, and has granted 50,000 florins to repair and erect Catholic Chapels.

While a Protestant Monarch is thus employed, it appears that the Catholics do not act quite so liberally to one another. At Geneva, on the 3d instant, a M. Sebastian Sonderregger was formally excommunicated, though a person of acknowledged probity, for eating meat on fast days, and maintaining that the prohibition of it was merely a human law.

The two facts above mentioned will, perhaps, be read with equal exultation in Ireland; but a third remains to be noticed. M. Vevavin, the clergyman of a Catholic Church at Geneva, being on a visit to Rome, was presented by Pope Leo XII, with the bones of a saint, named Nemesius, who is said to have lived at the time of the First Council of Nice, about fifteen hundred years ago. A chapel, erected to receive these relics, has just been opened at Geneva, with great formality and religious splendour.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived on the 8th instant in the evening, at Liege, from Namur, accompanied by his son, the Marquis of Douro, Colonel Jones, and Dr. Hume. On the morning of the 9th, after having inspected the fortification, his Grace set out for Coblentz.

SHIPPING TRADE.—A pamphlet which has just appeared, and which professes to contain information to the subscribers to new wet docks, has the following remarkable passage:—"When the official accounts shall be made up, it will be seen, that in the half-year just expired, the British shipping arrived in the port of London has fallen off (compared with the corresponding half-year in 1824), from 5,000 to 7,000 tons: and that the foreign shipping arrived has increased from 20,000 to 22,0000 tons."

CURIOUS CHALLENGE.—We have received a letter from Mr. John G. Morris, in which he offers to undertake the following singular nautical feat, if he can get backed by any respectable persons:—"To sail from London, and take a final departure from Falmouth, and touch at Madeira, thence to Bridge-town, Barbadoes, thence to Kingston, Jamaica; thence to Havannah, in Cuba; and thence to New York—and to perform the voyage in five months, in a vessel not to exceed forty feet in length with wheels, without the use of steam or animal power, of his own invention, never yet made public, and with the help of sails occasionally: and he will perform this very circuitous, hazardous, and daring voyage, without the aid, assistance, or company of any human being whatever. He proposes to perform the voyage next Summer, if he can meet with a backer. The little vessel, he says, shall be a perfect model of British Naval Architecture, and her machinery will not be expensive. Should he meet with any success, in the form of a written promise from any respectable source, he will leave New York, on his own account, next April, for London, in a little vessel not to exceed thirty feet in length, with sails as usual, alone, without the aid, or assistance, or company of any human being whatever. His residence in New York is No. 138, Harman-street.—*Dublin Warder*.

COBURG THEATRE.

The *Living Skeleton* was performed here last night. It is a light facetious piece, the object of which is, of course, to ridicule the new monster of Pall-mall. Abating something for the cloud of stupid puns which occasionally darkens the dialogue the humour is happy, and the descriptions ingeniously sarcastic. A medical buck (*Spareribs*) has neglected the hospital practice and the lecture room in favour of dancing and other more amusing pastimes, and is reduced to ragged clothes and self-imprisonment in a garret. He is visited by one *Shark*, who proposes to him, since he can honestly boast of his spareness, to show himself as a living skeleton. He likes the project, but declines the honor of appearing as the chief figure in it, in favour of a lawyer's clerk, who is still more marvellously mortified by hunger and application, insomuch that his friend pronounces him to be "the most perfect piece of bone-work that famine ever turned out of hand—clean and polished as the ivory handle of a pen-knife." The figure is to be represented to the eager spectators, as one which is feasted largely by the wing of a blue bottle-fly. *Mr. Lancet* is a rival of young *Spareib's* in the affections of *Miss Melville*, and the most entertaining part of the performance is the announcement of the exhibition which he brings in among his daily tribute of newspaper knowledge and town wonders. *Miss Minerva Lynx*, a staid vestal, cries out against the depravity of the age, and then puts a dozen eager questions. Where is the skeleton to be seen? Is he married? Is the exhibition public? What does the skeleton eat? All those the talkative informant politely attributes to her regard for natural philosophy, and answers her with equivocal delicacy. The exhibition is at the Adam and Eve, and the skeleton appears in the costume of Adam, "he lives upon air, is fed with a pair of bellows, is occasionally indulged with half a pint of refined gas; but has incurred the danger of apoplexy by swallowing during the exposure of a journey, too many march winds." The display of the fleshless prodigy succeeds. The bones are nicely marked on a covering drawn close about him, which is veiled by a partial drapery. The company who have continued together against their several expressed determinations, are thrown into confusion. *Spareribs* discovers his father amongst them, and is reconciled to him, but most faithlessly suffers his starved auxiliary to be carried off to Cold-bath fields. The piece produced great laughter, and so much point as there is in it, was readily felt, and promptly applied by the audience. There wanted a few more practical touches of satire, which were ready and at hand if the writer looked for them. He might have introduced a grave dispute between two or more of the faculty upon the question which has been so learnedly managed in the journals—how far the living skeleton is to be considered as a subject possessing the active vital functions, without the organization which is necessary for preserving them.

SINGLE BLOCKS OF STONE.—The enormous columns of granite destined for the portico of the new church now building in the Place d'Isaac, at St. Petersburgh, are very remarkable. In order to form a proper estimate of their size, we may give the comparative magnitude of the largest blocks known, both ancient and modern. 1. The column of Alexandria, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, holds the first rank: it is of a single block of red granite, 67 ft. 4 in. 11¼ lines. 2. The columns of the Church d'Isaac, just mentioned, in height 56 feet. 3. The columns whose ruins are near Mount Citorio, at Rome, height 52 ft. 4 in. 4. Columns of the portico of the Pantheon, height 46 ft. 9 in. 11 lines. 5. Columns of the Cathedral of Casan, at St. Petersburgh, height 42 feet. 6. Two columns of the Church of St. Paul at Rome, without the inclosure, height 38 ft. 4 in. 7. The columns near the Baths of Dioclesian, and those of Caracala, now placed at Florence, near the Pont Trinite, of the same height as the preceding. To these may be added a beautiful column of white marble, about 40 feet long, taken from a quarry on the south side of the Simplon road: it was destined by Napoleon for the ornamental improvements of Milan.

THE TIMES.---AUG. 19.

GRAND REGATTA.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the contest for the third annual prize boat, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Clement's Danes St. Mary le Strand, &c. &c. the river was [redacted] ed by cutters, galleys, funnies, &c. in s[redacted] which bands of music were placed, a[redacted] enlivened the scene considerably. Th[redacted] three heats. The first heat was ro[redacted] the following four boats, a pair o[redacted] viz:—

FIRST HEAT.

James Smart, and James Parish, [redacted]
Samuel Godfrey, and John Sculth[redacted]
Thomas Rice, and John Daley, [redacted]
Isaac Wood, and James Bryingt[redacted]

At four o'clock the signal g[redacted] and immediately the boats we[redacted] moorings, the lower side of [redacted] The distance to be rowed wa[redacted] down, round Blackfriars, [redacted] shore, to a boat moored off [redacted] again the same distance, and [redacted] wherry, off Straud-lane.

At starting, light blue took [redacted] followed by dark blue, but t[redacted] considerably. Scarlet presse[redacted] closely, and on going dow[redacted]

(*Continued in the Additio*[redacted]

* The cangue is a punishment in use in many countries of Asia. In some, as in China, it is a large table pierced with holes for the head and feet to pass through. In others, it is a triangular piece of wood which is fixed round the neck, and to which one of the hands is attached.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page Supplement.*)

the boats were as even as possible. Dark blue, however, got a-head in gallant style, and came at least five boats lengths a-head of scarlet, light blue having distanced both about four.

SECOND HEAT.

Francis Godfrey, and John Mitchell, pink.
Joseph Easton, and John Williams, yellow.
Benjamin Little, and Joseph Tweedale, pea green.
Richard Godfrey, and James Myers, orange.

At starting, orange had completely the start, but yellow soon overhawled them, & shot a-head: the contest between the other two boats was excellent. In fact, this heat was by far the best contested. On coming up the first time, yellow was a-head considerably. Pea-green followed, closely pursued by pink. Orange had now no chance, and resigned on coming down again. On returning, yellow and pink came in first and second, and were declared the winners.

THIRD AND GRAND HEAT.

At seven o'clock the following men took their stations, viz.—

Thomas Rice and John Daley.
Francis Godfrey and John Mitchell.
Isaac Wood and James Bryington.
Joseph Easton and John Williams.

The signal gun fired, and off they started. Rice and Daly seemed to have the start, but Godfrey and his partner soon came up with them, and Isaac Wood and his partner, with Easton and his, were as nearly as possible on a level. Frank, however, came up the shore first, closely pressed by Easton and Wood, until reaching the boat off Hungerford, when Isaac Wood rowed into Easton's boat and consequently gave the others, Frank and his partner, every opportunity of shooting a-head, which they did for a length of at least 100 yards, and finally came in the winners of the prize. Isaac Wood and his partner came in second; and Rice and his partner third, Easton having declined to row the distance.

The winners were loudly cheered on entering the prize, and much disapprobation was evinced by the friend of Easton at the treatment he and his partner had received. The prize was then carried up to the middle of Strand-lane, and made secure, and "the Lane" was once more the scene of mirth and jollity for the evening. Many bets were depending on the issue, and large sums have been lost by the backers of Wood and Bryington, who were the favourites at odds against the field.

A DAY AT PITKEATHLY.

Pour nous consoler de nos innombrable miseres, la nature nous a fait frivoles. VOLTAIRE.

A Friend has put into our hands the following letter, which he begs us to insert—to relieve the gravity of our columns as he says—but rather, as we suspect, to show off his own small stock of wit. We protest against being thought graver than our neighbours, though we certainly have an old fashioned prejudice against creating mirth at the expence of propriety.—Our friend is not aware that we have sacrificed as many capital jokes to this feeling as would have given *eclat* to a whole club of Choice Spirits. We are willing, however, to vouchsafe a small space to our friend on this occasion; but as we know the propensity of sporting characters to "shoot flying," and take liberties in various ways, we have put the letter into the hands of our principal *redacteur* to purify it of bad grammar, and prune away all superfluity of naughtiness Thus amended, we hope it will be found not unfit for the public eye.

DEAR ——, I am the very worst of topographers; but least you, who never stir from home, should suppose Pitkeathy Mineral Wells to be in Ireland or Dahomey, I must begin by telling you, that they lie on the south side of Strathearn, within one mile of the Ochil Hills, and about 4¼ miles south from Perth. There is a house of three stories at the Wells, in which some dozen or score of valetudinaries lodge; but the ancient, costly, and broken down appearance of the figures I saw creeping about there, gave me so much the impression of an hospital, that I determined, without hesitation, to pitch my tent among the fashionables at Seton's Inn, at the Brigade of Earn. This establishment is large and showy, and in its exterior has something of a mongrel character—between a gentleman's villa and a hotel. About a couple of acres of garden ground and shrubbery are laid off around it. As you approach you see groupes of gentlemen sitting in chairs under the portico at the main entry; in the garden below, you observe two or three small parties of ladies sauntering about in elegant undress (is my phraseology correct?)—the heads of other females are visible within the windows; and perhaps at this very moment two or three waiters in white jackets, are bustling up to receive a party stepping from a carriage at the door. A perfect stranger who knew nothing of the medicinal waters, finding it difficult to reconcile these appearances with the supposition of the house being either a gentleman's residence, or an inn, might perhaps jump to the conclusion, as one person is said to have done, that it was an hospital for genteel lunatics.

You get the waters with as much ease at the Bridge of Earn as at the Wells, and I believe in as perfect a state, for they have no volatile ingredient to lose by agitation. If am wrong, the chemists will correct me. A supply is brought down every morning by six o'clock, and placed for use in two earthen jars in an alcove in a covered walk, the one jar containing the water hot, and the other in its natural cold state. The usual mode is to mix nearly as much of the hot with the cold as takes off the chilliness. The taste of the water is but very slightly offensive; indeed, it is quite as palatable as what is drawn from many wells round Edinburgh, and it has been drank in small quantities, at the dinner table by mistake for ordinary spring water. It is drank from large glasses, like the Burns rummers with which you jollify on the anniversaries of Shakespeare, Milton, and your aunt Barbara. The quantity taken is from 3, to 8 glassfulls: but some punch drinkers from Glasgow, with a large anterior convexity, take as much as 14. How they find stowage for this quantity, which must be equal to nine or ten bottles, is a problem which I leave to the physiologists. The practice is to walk back and forward during the intervals, and whether four tumblers are taken or fourteen, they are generally drank within less than an hour. I should mention, that the ladies take the water—as they are said sometimes to take liquids of a stronger kind—in their chambers unseen, and hence it is never known which of them come for pleasure merely—and which as worshippers of Hygeia. The medicinal effects of the waters are, I believe, almost always completed before breakfast. For their virtues I refer you to the physicians. Upon some constitutions they are quite inoperative; but, generally speaking, from the moment you begin to use them, you are able to dispense with Glauber's Sal Mirabile and wry faces. They are recommended, I think, in diseases of the stomach, liver, and skin; but they are employed for every malady in the Pharmacopeia, and for many that never found a place there, besides being drunk by sturdy youths and buxom young ladies to fortify the system against diseases to come!

I have great contempt for the tribe of habitual health-hunters. To see men whose moral and active powers are utterly gone, taking infinite pains to preserve an existence which has become worthless—quitting their friends and their proper station for distant or foreign lands, that they may retain the animal functions of eating and sleeping a little longer—this I say is a piteous exhibition of human nature. But do not imagine that Mr. Seton's handsome hotel has any resemblance in the character of its tenants to an hospital. Perhaps you figure to yourself wasted youths sitting like Patience on a monument, pallid maidens keeping painful vigils, grave moralising seniors bent twofold, phthisical matrons with a cough which threatens to bring up the whole pulmonary system. It is, I assure you, *tout au contraire*. If there be sickness or disease, it is thrown discreetly into the shade; and the eye discovers merely a gay assemblage of fashionable folks, congregated for no worse purpose than that of keeping a sort of Vanity Fair, in which the individuals sport their wealth, their wit, their beauty, their fine clothes, or their fine manners, for the entertainment of one another. Judging from their dietary practice, and their alacrity in all sorts of games and amusements, you would not suppose a more hale and robust race existed; and you would be rather at a loss to conceive why the drinking of putrid water should be at all essential to the purposes which bring them together. To the initiated this is all as familiar as the alphabet, but to an ascetic like you, who are a very child on matters of fashion, it may be a novelty. Amusement and fashionable display, as I have said, are assuredly the leading objects, yet I will not vouch but there be may occasionally underplots of a tender kind going on. There are, I dare say, Romeoes and Juliets, who, peradventure, now and then put their sighs into rhyme. There are maidens who cast a wistful eye towards matrimonial chances, and bachelors who would be glad to dispose of their hearts if they could gain a fortune by the bargain. My impression, however, is that love sits pretty light on the great majority of the nymphs and swains, and that few hearts are broken among those who frequent watering places. I proceed, however, with the history of a day for your edification.

I arrived at the Inn about three o'clock, and by the agency of my friend Tom, who is deep in the landlord's confidence, procured a bedroom in the house, while some others had to sleep out in the neighbouring lodgings. I went immediately to the dining-room and entered my name in the *album* or muster-roll. This determines your place at the dining-table, and, in consequence of my alertness in this particular, I took precedence of two gentlemen who arrived a little before me. Casting my eye round the apartment, I observed that it was a spacious hall, 40 or 60 feet long, and 20 or 25 high; a long table reached down the middle, with a cross one at the head, and on these two were laid covers for about sixty guests. Two or three ladies and gentlemen were loitering about; I found they were reading the names on the back of the plates, for it is the rule to write the name of each boarder on his plate, and this lets him know where his seat is, and who are his neighbours. I went to my bedroom to change my clothes, for all sit down to dinner in full dress. I was scarcely equipped when four o'clock struck, and the tolling of a loud bell summoned us to dinner. The company were assembled in the drawing room; each gentleman offered his arm to a lady in the customary way, and the party, which consisted of nearly an equal number of either sex, marched into the dining-room, and took their allotted places. The dinner was abundant, well cooked, and well served; but an old gentleman with a preaching face, observed to me, that the company commenced eating without saying grace. I called for a bottle of Sherry, and drank a glass with some of the individuals near me whose faces I liked best, or who seemed the most approachable to a stranger. The waiter immediately slipped a pasteboard label on the bottle with my name, and it was, I found, put down at my place faithfully every day, till it was emptied. A little after five, the ladies retired *en masse* to the drawing room. I cannot get rid of habitual impressions, and never see a numerous party sit down to dinner with much state and formality, without expecting some speeches, toasts, or flashes of merriment to set the table in a roar. I could not, therefore, conceal my disappointment when I found all this bustle and array ungarnished by a single corruscation of fancy or sentiment, and terminating merely in the vulgar and mechanical act of eating. The blame, however, should be on my unreasonable expectations. Kings are proverbially dull and stupid men, and presidents, who get their office like kings, by the rule of seniority, cannot be expected to be wits or orators.

I need not tell you what followed. We trifled and sipped, and trifled, till the great bell at six summoned us to tea. Before adjourning, however, I took a turn with Tom, for a few minutes, in the shrubbery. On coming back and opening the drawing-room door I had an opportunity of observing how marvellously tea quickens the tongue. The talk and prattle of I know not how many voices blended into one confused murmur, broke on my ear at once, like the multiform din of a country school. I paused a moment in some astonishment, but found every body so much occupied that I could pass in and take a seat perfectly unobserved. Two large tables stood in the middle of the room, on which were two turns sending up curling columns of vapour. Four sets of tea equipage were placed on the two tables, at which the four young ladies last arrived sat and prepared tea for all who choose to drink it. The rest of the party were ranged round the room on sofas and chairs, while a few young fellows sported their figures in groups in the middle of the door, and from time to time handed the ladies their cups. My friend thought this a good opportunity to sketch me the history of some of the party—which I gave for the edification of gossips—as a specimen of the small talk that is poured into the year of a new comer at such places. As it is indecorous, however, to meddle with living characters, I must beg the reader to imagine, that the persons spoken of flourished some fifty years ago.

"That slender young man next the fire place, is Mr—, a pleasant and unassuming gentleman from the North, who comes in his own carriage. Next him sits his very handsome wife, whose splendid yet tasteful dresses, varied from day to day, have attracted the eyes of the ladies, as much as her beauty has drawn the admiration of the gentlemen. You laugh at that little gentleman who has sprung across the room, and makes the door fly back and forward to create a cooling breeze. He is an Englishman, facetious and lively, full of little frolics, and a favourite. Twenty years residence in London has not obliterated the genuine Scotish expression, from the pensive but pleasing countenance of his wife, who sits two seats farther on. That oldish gentleman in the window is a northern laird, shrewd, blunt, droll, but somewhat rough in jokes. Like the lady mentoned by POPE, he is not fastidious in his language—

'What nature dares to give, he dares to name.'

He drives his humour very near the boundary line of decorum, and does not care much though he gets now and then to the outer side. Next him is a naval gentleman, curtailed of his fair proportions, and sent rather rudely stamped into this breathing world. His fame, however, transcends his stature, for he has seen much service, and owns great achievements. He is familiarly accosted by the name of the Commodore, and, without any visible wit of his own, acts like flint and steel to the wit of others, and kindles such a blaze of fun around him, that Momus seems to keep his court in his personal presence. Being slenderly learned in love's vocabulary, he employed the northern laird to bear his sighs to a young lady. Some say the bearer went to the wrong person—others, that he had a roving commission to choose the object, as well as make the communication. Certain it is that the laird popped the question to a pretty young lady, who blushed *secundem artem*, but declined the honour. Whether the lover laid it much to heart I cannot say, but he leaves us tomorrow to the great regret of the whole company.—These three Misses near the door are dissecting that old lady's fantastic head dress. Mark our friend Bob concurring in the half malicious criticism, and repeating with his waggish vivacity of countenance

'Take any shape but that, and I will look on thee.'

"Now, don't put on a reproving face. Upon my word we are not censorious here. Can you deny that the lady has fairly provoked criticism? Why make herself a spectacle? If she must be strange and odd, why not stay at home, and let her eccentricity amuse her friends."

At this moment an astounding shout of an inexplicable character burst upon my ear, and was followed by a running laugh all round the room. That, said Tom, is Provost —— of ——, who, for an old man, has the soundest lungs in Britain. Will Wimble's laugh of thirty cubic feet in Salmagundi was but a type of the Provost's. The smallest joke—especially if it be his own—sets his risible powers in motion, which you see are of Stentorian dimensions, and the welkin is rent with the peal. He is, however, a good humoured pleasant old man, and was chosen by universal suffrage the other day, to head a strawberry excursion to the east end of Moncrief-hill. Two-thirds of all the persons now under your eye were of the party, which mustered near a dozen of two and four wheeled vehicles, and had, I assure you, a very imposing appearance.

"There is Billy—who, without any positive bad qualities, is a *bore* at a place like this. If a young lady and gentleman exchange a few words, he immediately affects to see a matrimonial scheme in progress, and is not slow to proclaim it. Then annoys you all day long with silly jokes and vulgar banter, which even his superabundant good nature cannot induce you to pardon. You see at this moment that by some ill-timed piece of raillery he has called a blush into the face of that young lady.

"But stay, the tables are withdrawn, and they are now getting up a dance. These quadrilles are pretty and graceful, but the music, which is always a despicable unmeaning jangle, is nothing the better for coming from that cracked Pianoforte. That slender young lady is the daughter of an Ayrshire gentleman. She is the best dancer in the room without knowing it. You might know that lady to be her mother from the anxiety with which her large dark eyes follow her daughter through the mazes of the dance. The feet of that tall girl in pink do their duty well, but she carries her shoulders so stiffly, that you would swear a dyer's rod was strapped across them. You cannot mistake the genius of that spruce youth who is her partner. When you have noted his starched neckcloth, which he would not discompose for a world, and his scratched head, which is the very picture of "elaborate negligence," you have exhausted the study of his character."

Why, Tom, you told me you never dipt your tongues in scandal here.

"Neither we do. That is but fair licence which we hold by charter under the rules of the place. We pay for the privilege as we do for our dinner. Can we slight God's creatures more than by living among them, and taking no note of their merits? A philosopyher, as yor friend ADAM SMITH says, has an eye for everc thing; and here, my dear Sir, from that hoary veteran down to Miss in her teens, we are all philosophers, and if you please—persons of wit and honour!

"They are now footing it at a reel, a kind of dance of which I am mortally intolerant. It puts one into that broiling state which Lady Blarney described so elegantly, when she swore by the living jingo, it gives a young lady the course ruddiness of a milkmaid, and creates floods of perspiration, by which I have seen some blooming complexions washed away in a twinkling. That stout girl leaps too violently. It is an absolute fling, and very vulgar." I ventured to dissent from this opinion, alleging that reels should be danced with spirit. But at this moment I overheard a gentlemen on my left repeating from Burns—

'To sing how Nanny lap an flang,
(A supple jade she was and strang.)'

We settled the question at once against me, for no refined young lady would choose that her saltatory motions would suggest such an association.

"We have no *blue stockings* here," continued my friend; "at least if there are any, the fashion is to wear the petticoats long enough to hide them. But there is Miss ——, who has a stock of accomplishments, not exactly those of a blue stocking, but something better. She has both wit and humour, without being either a wit or a humourist; she has read much, yet her knowledge seems rather the product of fine taste and ripened intellect than of reading—it is of that kind which is most becoming in a female, correct, tasteful, and varied, not pedantic or technical. She is moreover frank

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and unaffected---and unlike some *blues*---quite a lady in her manners. Try to get into her company. Besides the positive pleasure it will afford you, she is the key to what I consider the best society here; for all the witty and intelligent, who I grieve to say, are not very numerous,---and the *elite* of the gay and fashionable, will be found near her. She will introduce you to her friend Mrs. ——, who I must tell you, is not exactly what she seems on a superficial acquaintance; for she has more literary taste and a warmer affection for the muses than she cares to make known here. She has in truth a horror of the reputation of a *Bas Bleu*. It is the only infirmity I could detect in her character.

"There is a comely young lady whose face promises something, but she is wrapped up in a cloak of frigidity and form which forbids all approach. I suspect with Miss ——, that where this defensive armour is worn, there is generally little within but vacuity.

"I had almost overlooked our friend J——, who is the very soul of the coterie to which he is attached, and in some sense, the link that binds together the dissimiliar groups which compose this motley multitude. You see at once in his countenance that he has a fine taste and quick sensibility; and you might almost guess, that he is brimful of music and poetry. He is a good modern linguist, and revels in the bodiless creations of the German school. I envy his spirits which never flag, and his fancy, which teems from morning to night with sallies of good humoured pleasantry of that unambitious kind which amuse without taxing your power of thought, or exacting your admiration. I have often wondered how a mercurial spirit could be nourished amidst the dark and murky calvinistic atmosphere of Glasgow. All liberties are permitted to him, because his gentle and kindly disposition is a passport to confidence. At this moment, you see him apostrophising the earthly tabernacle of that good natured fat gentleman, who is in a huge perspiration, in Romeo's words---

'O! that this too, too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and dissolve itself into a dew.'

"By the way, one of the most troublesome persons at a place like this, is your pertinacious, hard-headed wrangler. My own opinions, as you know, sit so slightly upon me that there are few truths I would not rather give up than hold a sharp argument about them. Yesterday in a group of three or four easy folks, I was disporting with various dogmas, when I found myself all of a sudden knee-deep in a theological controversy with a stern vinegar faced man, who had been overhearing. I got out the best way I could. Such men, my dear coz, if you come here, you must eschew, for the sake of your health and spirits."

The room was now much thinned. The dancing was over; some parties had gone out to walk (for the country abounds in beautiful shaded roads and foot paths), and others had retired to the dining room to play at cards or chess. In these games, strange to say, many spend, not an occasional hour, for that would be pardonable, but whole days. Tom says, he can often distinguish the habitual card players by their splenetic and discontented visages.

Exactly at nine, the big bell called us to a supper of cold meat, fowls, tarts, &c. On this occasion, (and as I afterwards found at breakfast) the order of seniority is not strictly observed, but persons group together according to their choice. The day's recreations, however, have pretty well exhausted the spirits of the party, and supper is a languid meal. Some wash down with toddy—some with wine or negus. The president called for a song, but had some difficulty in getting one. You know my opinion of private singers. Some have cracked voices, some make hideous faces—the simple singers are generally vulgar, and the would-be scientific singers are odious with affectation. With one or two exceptions my experience here fortified my former impressions. The handsome lady from Aberdeen, who has a fine voice, sung "Nanny wilt thou go wi' me" with a simplicity and pathos which delighted every body. To the credit of the party, no body would sing after her. The ladies retired by a simultaneous movement about 10; and by 11 the room was empty.

A breakfast of tea, with rolls, ham, eggs, &c. is served exactly at nine; the five or six young ladies last arrived presiding at as many Urns. The water drinkers have got their trials over, and generally give ample proof in their inroads on the eatables, that their stomachs are in working order. Breakfast is taken in half dress; I have seen gentlemen sit down unbared, but this is rare. Between 10 and 12 you see gigs, saddle horses, and carriages, ever and anon coming up to the main door. Here is a party of four setting out in Mr. Seton's landau to visit Duplin Castle. There a lady and a gentleman have just started in a gig for Perth and Kinfauns. By and by a coach with two gentlemen on horseback gallops off for the top of Moncrief Hill. I have tried all the modes, but as I like chatting better than mere whirling over the furface, I have found the greatest pleasure in a ramble on foot, with a select party of four or five, to the shady paths at the foot of the southern hills. The rooms that were lately so thronged are now quite deserted, except by a few seniors, invalids, and card players. Between two and three you find them all returning to dress for dinner.

I have now sketched the history of a day at the most fashionable watering place in this end of the island. But do not let the little *badinage* in which I have indulged mislead you. The society at Pitkeathly is, in sober truth, remarkably free of malice, scandal, and backbiting. It would be strange, indeed, if it were otherwise, for some stay only three or four days, and very few above a fortnight; and in so short an acquaintance, the little jealous feelings which destroy the harmony of private life, have not time to ripen into unfriendly acts. Though there is much easy intercourse between persons who were previously strangers, a degree of strict propriety is always observed, which is truly remarkable, when we recollect that any person who has a guinea or two to spend may take his place in the party. The company naturally breaks into small coteries, (not exclusive however), and your comfort depends very much on getting into one of those where you find individuals of tastes and habits congenial to your own. Having been fortunate myself in this particular, I am apt to think that few persons will have much difficulty in finding society here in which they can spend a week or two very agreeably. I have, however, seen individuals come, remain, and go away---a sort of odd bodies---without ever assimilating themselves to any one of the various groups around them. To avoid this state of desolution, it is wise in some cases to go with a party. I ought to add that the expence is remarkably moderate. The style of living is handsome, and Mr. Seton's charge for bed and board is only two guineas a week. This does not include wine or servants' perquisities, but adding these, your entire expense, if you are moderate, will not exceed half a guinea a-day. In your last fishing journey, it cost you as much to live in a hedge ale house. If you bring a horse or gig, or make excursions to Dunkeld, &c. this, of course, increases your charge. In fine, I advise you to lay aside your ascetic habits for once, and take a week or two's recreation at the Bridge of Earn. You will be the better for it in point of health and spirits, as you dabble in philosophy, you will even carry back from it some new materials for speculation.

THE STUPIDS OF ABERDEEN.

An Aberdeen man, some time ago, having come to London to ameliorate his condition, crept as some Scotchmen are apt to do into a comfortable independence. A brother whom he had left behind him in that far-famed city where the West India monkey was taken by the Provost to be "*a sugar maker's son*," sent the London brother, by way of a present, one of the best *skim* milk cheeses the country produced. The London brother, "on receipt thereof," acknowledged in polite terms the kindness of his brother, and "hoped he would soon be able to send him an equivalent." The joy of the Aberdenian exceeded if possible that of his fellow-townsmen on the arrival of their Joint Stock West India "Boatie.' He ordered a coach-house door to be made for the front of his little homely dwelling. Crowds assembled. Weavers—tailors—all the members of the Corporation gaped and wondered. Nightly did the *rogues* from the "Mills o' Don" come and visit the progress of this immense door. In vain were enquiries made of "Jamie Lyle:" he strutted backwards and forwards with his arms akimbo; looked wise and thoughtful as he passed his superiors; winked with a degree of knowingness on his equals; and assumed a haughty and insolent air towards his inferiors. To such lengths did this mystical door hurry the senses of the worthy lieges, that a Town Council was throught proper to be summoned and the Provost at the head of the Members, waited on "Jamie Lyle," and prayed him, for God's sake, to unravel the mystery, and thereby allay the public ferment which had now risen to a most alarming degree. Jamie Lyle could no longer withstand this flood of unexpected politeness, and taking the little Provost by the button, drew him a little to the one side,—told him that he had got a letter from his brother in London, "fa he was sure a Lord noe," as he had gotten the cheese, and was gaun to send him an *Elephant*!!!" The few remaining hairs that had braved the storm of years, and still possessed their straggling stations on the cranium of the undersized Provost, bristled up, and fairly lifted the body's peruke from its "oozy bed"—his hands were lifted up, his eyes rolled, and his jaws were extended. "Oh, Jamie Lyle, Jamie Lyle, fat is this ye're gaun to do? forside laddie, and dinna bring a monster to the auld city." This interview which took place in the open air had a most wonderful effect on the thousands who witnessed the distortions of the Provost's face and his seeming agony. The interest excited was now intense. Curiosity was wrecked to its height. Fear seemed to predominate. Here and there a cry was heard from a mouldering attic, like the alarming croak of the raven. Rumours flew wildly along, gathering force and belief in their course. Some of the members of the Council disclosed part of the alarming intelligence to their spouses—"Jamie Lyle's brither was sending monsters to the auld city---they wud a' be devoured---and money a mother wud lose its we weany." Still Jamie Lyle twirl'd his thumbs, and looked in portentous mood on his improvements. The Mercury of the city, Widy Rauchan the penny-post, was seen running breathless, with the perspiration flowing copiously over his brow towards the dwelling of Jamie Lyle, followed and accompanied by all the tagrag and bobtail of the city and its vicinity. "A letter frae Lunon for Jamie Lyle" roared and echoed a thousand voices. Fourteen pence was soon borrowed, in pence and two-pences—the postage was paid---and all stood in silence to hear the news. Jamie said as there was no great secret in the letter, he would read its contents for the satisfaction of his friends. It ran thus.---

"DEAR BROTHER,—I have not forgot to send you what I promised. I have shipped it by the Favourite, the Captain of which says he is sure he will arrive in Aberdeen by Friday. In haste your's. WILLIAM LYLE."

Ill fated letter; much mischief did it create in auld Aberdeen. Many of the inhabitants fled to St. Andrews. Some took up their abode in small craft in the harbour. Weavers and other courageous operatives fenced their houses round with bedsteads, chairs, and loomsteads—loombeams horizontally and treddles and heddles perpendicularly placed. In short the uproar was not exceeded by that at Moscow during its conflagration. At last

The Friday dawned,
And heavily in clouds
Brought on the day—
The great---the important day,
Big with the fate of Lyle and Aberdeen.

We cannot recollect the day on which so many Telescopes were in requisition, (and yet our circulation is no joke.) At an early hour all the heights were occupied—business was suspended—and Aberdeen vomited forth that which griped its bowels—a horrid mass of vulgarity and superstition. At mid-day the Favourite was seen "walking gallantly" along the coast. Some body of bucksters had the temerity to go within hail "Has ye ought ava for Jamie Lyle," was the question. "Tweel hae we," was the reply. Off darted the huckster's boat. Smash went one skiff against another. Off rowed every coble. The face of the bay was one fearful mass of terrified beings, obstructing and impeding one another in their attempts to escape. The multitudes on the heights saw the alarm and took to their heels; some not stopping till they reached Dundee, and others Montrose; many took shipping for Leith. The stocking makers secured a sloop for Inverness, and in the course of an hour not a human being remained in auld Aberdeen, with the exception of the courageous artizans already adverted to. The Favourite came quietly to an anchor, to the great terror of those who had the courage to take a peep from any of the back attics. Their astonishment was surpassed by those on board the Favourite, who looked upon the auld city with that awe that the traveller views the silent remains off Herculaneum. Anon a boat pushed off for the shore, they touched the "desert strand" and feared to advance, thinking the plague had visited the city. A voice (the provost's), from the window of a third floor, called out, "Fat hour diz the monster come ashore at?" "Fatna monster!" says Captain Kavie. "Jamie Lyle's monster." "The diel a monster has I for Jamie Lyle, less ye ca half a pund o' green tea a monster!" The provost slipped cautiously down stairs, and after some conversation with Capt. Kavie felt convinced there was a mistake somewhere. He directed his steps to Jamie Lyle's and requested a sight of the first letter, and then sure enough he found that poor Jamie had mistaken the word *equivalent* for *elephant*.

This long story was brought in our rec llection by learning that at a meeting the other day, of the Town Council of Aberdeen, for the purpose of proposing some resolutions against the Catholic claims, the Provost said that he had just received a letter from a much respected friend in London, who before his return from the Continent, had seen the preparations going forward at Rome for his Holiness who was to set out in a few days to enjoy the pleasures of Whaleshooting. "No," says the Provost, "fat will you say to a meenister o' religion of this fashion—this sportsman o' the deep. Ken ye fat the Whale is? It's like our main little island standing in the ocean here. He may jug it, but he'll ne'er kill't." A gentleman at the other end of the room, who had some doubts, asked the Provost to allow him to see the letter, and being conscious of being right, put on his spectacles, and in an audible voice read---q-u-a-i-l.---*Telescope, July* 31.

SADI TRAVESTIE;
OR,
APOLOGUES FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Apologue 1.

One of the Kings of England saw in a dream Lord Elden, the great Chancellor, an hundred years after his death, when the whole of his body had fallen into pieces and become dust, excepting his eyes, which moved in the sockets, and looked about. All the philosophers were at a loss to explain the meaning, when a voice from the tomb of Lord Erskine said, "He is still looking about, because the Chancellorship is possessed by others."—Many men of renown, whom they have buried in the ground, have not left any traces of their existence on the surface of the earth.

Apologue 2.

An old beggar, sitting on the steps of a certain great house in Leadenhall-street, in the quarter occupied by the "dealers in tea, nankeens and tutenague," was heard saying, "O wealthy Sirs, if there had been justice amongst you, and we had possessed contentment, there would have been an end of beggary in this world."—O Contentment, make me rich! for without thee there is no wealth.

Apologue 3.

They asked Richard Martin of Galway if he had ever seen or heard of any person in the world more nobleminded than himself? He replied, "One day, after having dined on fish and potatoes, I went along with Dan O'Connell to the skirt of a potatoe field, where I saw Terence Delany, who had made up a basket of kidneys, whom I asked why he did not go to the feast of Mr. Martin, *to whose table people were repairing in crowds.*" He answered, 'Whosoever eateth bread from his own labour will not submit to be under any obligation to Mister Martin.' I considered this man as my superior in generosity and liberality."

Apologue 4.

Somebody brought to Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the Bruiser, the good tiding, that "the devil has taken away John Hayne, who was your enemy." He asked, "Have you heard that he will by any means spare me? The death of Pea-green is no cause of joy to me, since neither is my own fate certain."

Apologue 5.

A dry-man was heard to rehearse the following verse in a narrow lane leading to Barclay and Perkins' brew-house: "If you are ignorant of the state of a cock roach under your feet, know that it resembles your own condition under the foot of a dray-horse."

Apologue 6.

Mr. Canning, on his first entering the House of Commons, blushed when he saw the assembled multitude, saying, "Where such a noise exists, what chance is left for me to be heard if that immense body be always as loud,--what an inconsiderable being am I!" While he was after this manner reviewing himself with an eye of humility, a "heaven-born minister" took him into the bosom of his confidence, and nourished him; the revolution of fortune raised him into an exalted station, for he rejoined into a polished statesman, and is now become the chief ornament of the Imperial Cabinet of Great Britain:---he rose into dignified eminence because his work was humble, and knocked at the gate of self-abasement until he was ushered into an illustrious existence.

Apologue 7.

In the annals of the City of London it is recorded, the Sir William Curtis asked an eminent physician in Aldermanbury, what quantity of food ought to be eaten in the course of a day. He replied, that the weight of thirty ounces was sufficient? The Alderman asked what strength could be derived from so small a quantity? The physician replied, "This quantity is sufficient to support you, and whatever more you eat you must carry. We eat to live, not live to eat."

Apologue 8.

A certain witty statesman relates, that he heard of an eminent Barrister who was suffering great distress from spleen, and drinking glass upon glass, but who comforted himself with the following verse, "I am contented with old port and a *coarse gown*, since it is better to bear the weight of one's own necessities, than to suffer the load of obligation from princes.' —the sages have said, that to sew patch upon patch and be patient, is preferable to writing a petition to a *great man* for *clothing*.

Apologue 9.

They asked Joseph Hume by what means he had attained to such a degree of knowledge. He replied, "In this manner---whatever I did not know, I was *not ashamed* to enquire about."

Apologue 10.

They asked Sir William Curtis, from whom he had learned urbanity? He replied, "From Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins; for whatsoever I saw in him that was disagreeable, I avoided doing the same."---Not a word can be said, even in the midst of sport, from which a wise man will not derive instruction.

Apologue 11.

They shut up Old Kit North in the same room with Bill Hazlitt, who, distressed at the other's gouty and infirm appearance, was saying, "What is this detestable countenance, this odious form, this cursed object with unpublished manners? Thou Cock of the North, would to God we were as far asunder as the east is from the west." What is most strange, Old North was equally distressed by the society of the Cockney, and lamenting his fate, complained of the vicissitudes of fortune; and rubbing his gouty feet one against the other, was saying, "What ill luck, what means fate, what reverse of fortune! how far have I sinned, that in punishment thereof any part of my life should be spent in company with such a conceited prattler?"--This example is brought to show, that, how much soever men of understanding may despise the ignorant, these are an hundred times more distressed in the company of the wise.

Apologue 12.

Ex-Sheriff Parkins, on being seen running along Cheapside, was asked what calamity occasioned him so much trepidation? He replied, "I hear they are going to press some one into the office of Lord Mayor." The other replied, "I like your impudence; what chance is there of your ever becoming Lord Mayor?" He replied, "Be silent, for if the malignant *out of evil design*, should say this one is possessed of wisdom, and I should be siezed, who would be so solicitous for my relief as to order an inquiry into my case? and before the witnesses can be brought from Carlisle, he who has been proposed may be elected."

Apologue 13.

The good or evil of this life is only proportionate; and Cobbett, in his personal experience, thus appropriated the evil of a beggar: "*I never complained*," said he (this was in America "of my forlorn condition, but on one occasion when my feet were naked, and I had not wherewithal to shoe them. Soon after, I met a man without feet, when *thankful for God's providence* to myself, I with perfect resignation submitted ever after to the want of shoes."

Apologue 14.

The Secretary to a certain Society said to a poor beggar, "Are you not ashamed to be out your hand to every sordid wretch to obtain a few half pence?" He replied, "It is better to stretch out the hand for a few half pence than to have it insinuated that I picked a neighbour's pocket."

Apologue 15.

Somebody said to John Wilfred Parkins "O thou illustrious Ex-Sheriff! wise old man seeing that you were able to perceive, at the distance of Ireland, the miseries of poor Byrne how happened it that thou wert not able to discover at the same time, "the ingratitude of his heart?" He replied, "Our condition is like the gay gallant---one instant in the drawing room of a duchess, and the next in the dog watch house." If the Sheriff were always to remain in one state, he would cease to desire notoriety.

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